HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,017—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

[TEN PAGES]
PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. London	14th Nov.
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	21st "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	28th "
ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	5th Dec.
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	12th "
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	19th "
M. L. MONGOLIA	10000	C. F. Preston	26th "
			1904.
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	2nd Jan.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	C. H. S. Tocque	9th "
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	16th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. F. London	23rd "
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	30th "
M. L. MARMORA	10500	G. L. Langborne	6th Feb.
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	13th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	20th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	27th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	5th Mar.
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	12th "
M. L. MACEDONIA	10500	T. S. Angus	19th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	26th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	C. H. S. Tocque	2nd April.
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	9th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. London	16th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	23rd "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	30th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th November, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMANIEN	4,250	G. Galognet	3rd Dec. 1903.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	31st Dec. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Marcantetti	28th Jan. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,248 tons, Captain Marcantetti, to sail on or about the 12th Nov. 1903.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st Mar. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
†FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	3,046	29th Nov. 1903
*† NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903
*† CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	22nd Jan. 1904

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rasevich	1,409	15th Dec. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Saracen House, 63, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 13th Nov., at 3 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 9th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "GOALPARA," 2,200 tons, on TUESDAY, the 10th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 17th Nov., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 1st Dec., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S.S. "BHUNDARA," 3,000 tons, on or about 14th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th November, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
KINSHIU MARU	3864	T. Harrison	15th Nov.	25th Nov.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	K. Kori	23rd Nov.	4th Dec.
BOMBAY MARU	4624	T. Mural	21st Dec.	31st Dec.
IDZUMI MARU	3230	M. Yagi	Not Fixed.	
HIROSHIMA MARU	3283	J. Nagao	13th Jan.	29th Feb.

For Freight and Passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Fort.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that ALL CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGES &c., WILL NOT BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival, No survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	14th Nov. 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Dec. 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 185
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 840; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1903
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzino	17th Dec. 1903

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, N

THOS. COOK AND SON.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

EXPANDING WATCH BRACELETS

IN a great variety of Designs, all in 18 carat Gold, fitted with superior quality Keyless Cylinder Movements, guaranteed Time-keepers. Bracelets of the very best workmanship, not liable to get out of order.

		Rs.
No. 1.	18 CARAT GOLD, Plain Watch Bracelet, Cylinder Movement, Plain or Fancy Dial	120
No. 2.	As above; Front Bezel Enamelled	125
No. 3.	As above; HEART SHAPE Watch, with Enamelled Front Bezel, set with fine Oriental Pearls	155
No. 4.	As No 1; Front Bezel set with a row of fine Oriental Pearls	140
No. 5.	As above; Front Bezel set with a row of fine Pearls or Pearls and Turquoises, and also on the Bracelet	160
No. 6.	As above; Front Bezel set with 8 Diamonds and 8 Emeralds, and on Bracelet 2 large Diamonds and 2 Emeralds	445
No. 6.	As above; Front Bezel set with 14 Diamonds and 28 Rubies; 4 large Diamonds and 2 Rubies on Bracelet	550
No. 7.	HORSE SHOE Watch Bracelet, set with 6 large Rubies and 4 Diamonds; on Bracelet 16 Rubies and 6 Diamonds	545
No. 8.	VERY SUPERIOR Bracelet Watch, with LEVER Movement; Front Rim set with Rubies and Diamonds of the best water	600

TERMS : CASH OR V. P. P.

THE WEST END WATCH CO.,
11, HORNBY ROAD,
Opposite General Post Office,
BOMBAY.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS & LONDON.

CHRISTMAS ! CHRISTMAS !
BAHADUR CIGARS.
FRIENDS AT HOME SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN
AT XMAS TIME
WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY
CHOICE CIGARS!
SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE
"BAHADUR."
PRICES :
Delivered Free of all Charges at any given address in the United Kingdom.

LIGHT OF ASIA	I	...	...	...	Rs.	16	8 per 100
" " "	II	...	...	...	"	13	2 " "
" " "	III	...	...	...	"	11	10 " "
BAHADUR Havanah & Special Shape	I	...	...	...	"	17	10 " "
" "	II	...	...	...	"	13	2 " "
" "	III	...	...	...	"	10	11 " "
BOUQUETS	I	...	...	...	"	17	7 " "
"	II	...	...	...	"	13	8 " "
"	III	...	...	...	"	11	14 " "
QUEEN EMPRESS	I	..	...	...	"	16	8 " "
" "	II	...	...	...	"	13	2 " "
" "	III	...	...	...	"	11	10 " "

A TREAT FOR YOURSELF AT XMAS
BAHADUR HAVANAS.

"COMPOSIA,"	Imperatrix	Rs. 22/8	per 100,	in 25's	
"	Especiales	" 17/-	"	"	in 50's & 25's
"MULETA,"	Principes	" 19/12	"	"	in 50's & 25's
"	Graciosos	" 13/8-	"	"	in 50's & 25's

LIGHT OF ASIA'S
From Rs. 3/ to 2/8 per box of 50's.
BAHADUR BOUQUETS
From Rs. 2/8 to 2/2 per box of 50's.

Samples in any quantity of the above charged for at these prices and sent POST FREE to any address in India.

ARIEL CYCLES.

Rs. 200 CASH OR HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.
ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.
CYCLE CAPES FOR THE MONSOON.
FOOTBALLS, CRICKET BALLS,
HOT WATER BOTTLES
AND
RUBBER GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
FRESH STOCK OF CARRIAGE RUBBER NOW ON SHOW.
INSPECTION INVITED. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

SOLE AGENTS :
THE CORONATION CYCLE
AND
RUBBER GOODS DEPOT,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
POONA : Messrs. PRIEST & Co. CALCUTTA : Messrs. MAUD & Co.

MARCKS & CO'S.
UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANO

is a piano worthy of being classed with High-Grade instruments, though offered at the low figure of Rs. 525. We do not say this because we merely think so, but we base our claim for this distinction on the results experienced in climates like

SIND,
THE UNITED PROVINCES,
RAJPUTANA,
THE DECCAN,
AND
THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

in which Provinces this Upright Boudoir Piano has proved itself worthy of the recommendation we gave it when it was first offered to the public 3 years ago. If we had the slightest doubt about this piano, that is, that it would prove untrustworthy, and suspected in the slightest degree that it would give trouble in requiring constant attention in tuning, regulating action and sundry repairs within a few months, we would never have placed our name on the instrument as a guarantee of reliability, nor would we have risked offering it for sale to the public at any price.

There are many pianos manufactured in this world that carry great reputations for perfection outside of India but which have proved absolute failures in the climate of India. We confine ourselves to recommending ONLY THOSE INSTRUMENTS THAT HAVE UNDER OUR OWN EXPERIENCE FULLY STOOD THE TEST OF TIME IN THE INDIAN CLIMATE.

As a cheap and thoroughly reliable piano, we offer our Boudoir Uprights as an instrument worthy of the attention of careful buyers who require an inexpensive instrument for their own exclusive use, and not for the unceasing operations of a Piano repairer and tuner.

SPECIFICATION : Solid iron frame cast in one piece, brass pin plate overstrung scale, full compass of 7 octaves, tri-chord, fine ivory keys, shaped brackets, Height 49 in., Width 46 in.

Elastic touch, full tone, excellent repetition action, great power.

CASH Rs. 525.

On the Hire Purchase System. For 12 months Rs. 49 per month. " 24 " " 26 " "

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

NEW SEASON'S CHEESE
NOW ARRIVING BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

		Rs.	a.
GORGONZOLA, Real, whole Cheese, (16 to 20 lbs. each)	per lb.	1	6
Do. do. do.	in cut... "	1	8
STILTON, English Prize Dairy original weights, from 12 lbs each	... "	1	6
Do. do. do.	in cut... "	1	8
CHESHIRE, Real English	... "	1	0
GRUYERE, Finest quality	... "	1	0
CHEDDAR, Pale loaf, about 12 lbs each	... "	0	14
AMERICAN	in cut... "	0	14
DOUBLE GLOSTER	do. ... "	0	14
GOUDA, whole Cheese only	... "	0	12
EDAM, DUTCH do.	... "	0	12
IMPERIAL	...per jar	0	14
CAMEMBERT	... per tin	1	4

CUMBERLAND HAMS AND WILTSHIRE BACON ALWAYS ON CUT.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!
DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS. 3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.
4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs, a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies. Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.
2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other Dogs. Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.
3. Prepared Food for Poultry—Will double the profit of laying birds, and quickly increase the weight of birds for the table and is protective against disease. Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.
4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled, value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days. Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES
IN FANCY CARDBOARD BOXES,
PLUSH BOXES AND BAGS,
GLOVE BOXES,
HANDKERCHIEF BOXES,
SILK AND SATIN COVERED BOXES,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION
CADBURY'S MILK CHOCOLATE
AND
PETER'S MILK CHOCOLATE
MAY NOW BE HAD.

NEW PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
TELEPHONE No. 325.
All orders carried out under the personal supervision of the PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE

LONDON COMEDY COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9TH, AND TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10TH, THE FARCICAL COMEDY

"FACING THE MUSIC."

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11TH AND 12TH.

"UNCLES AND AUNTS."

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13TH AND 14TH.

"IN THE SOUP."

Plans now open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Orchestra Stalls ..... Rs. 4
Dress Circle ..... „ 3
Pit Chairs ..... „ 2
Gallery ..... „ 1

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has THIS DAY RESUMED CHARGE of his Office on his return from England.

F. E. HARDCASTLE,
Marine Surveyor.

Bombay, 7th November, 1903.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION).

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF EMPTY KEROSINE OIL TINS, KEROSINE OIL CASES WITH TWO EMPTY TINS IN EACH CASE, AND EMPTY OIL AND TAR CASKS, FOR A PERIOD OF TWELVE MONTHS, COMMENCING FROM 1ST DECEMBER, 1903.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office, at Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 25th November, 1903, for the PURCHASE of the above material.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit, without the Railway having to prove anything by the transaction. Only cash, currency or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits and, if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

DELIVERIES.—To be taken monthly of such quantities as the Railway may have to dispose of.

PAYMENTS.—To be made to the Company's Cashier for each lot, prior to delivery.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

R. P. W. STRONG,
Acting General-Storekeeper.

General-Storekeeper's Office, Parel,
Bombay, 6th November, 1903.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. DORABJEE DINSHAW ADENWALLA, the sole surviving Trustee under an Indenture of Trust, dated 20th day of February, 1891, and made between BHICAIJEE wife of JEHANGIR HORMUSJEE WATCHAGANDHY and JEHANGIR HORMUSJEE WATCHAGANDHY of the first part and the said BHICAIJEE and DORABJEE DINSHAW ADENWALLA of the other part, has contracted to SELL to our client, all that piece of land being partly Fazendari and partly Government ground, containing an area of 191 square yards or thereabouts situate in the Registration District of Bombay on the East side of Cowasjee Patell Street within the Fort of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and known as follows:—viz., on or towards the North by Cowasjee Subedar Street or Bhoiwar Lane, on to towards the South by the house of Muncherji Cooverji Chest-maker, on or towards the East partly by the stable of Sorabjee Temuljee and partly by the back of the house of Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia and on or towards the West by Cowasjee Patell Street which premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward Nos. 1460 and 1461 and Street Nos. 83 and 87 and registered by the Collector of Bombay under old Nos. 313, 313 and 314 and New Nos 3238, B 3238, 5 41 and 3242 and are now occupied by Nusserwanjee Eduljee Mehta and others as monthly tenants.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift sale, mortgage, charge, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Century Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered waived.—Dated this 2nd day of November, 1903.

KANGA & PATELL,
Purchaser's Attorneys

NORTH-WEST TANNERY CO., LD., CAWNPORE.

IF you wear BOOTS and SHOES and want the Cheapest and Best write to us for particulars of our scheme by which, if you can SELL 6 PAIRS of BOOTS or SHOES for us, you can get a pair for yourself FREE and WITHOUT PAYMENT. Send your Name and Address to us clearly and distinctly written on a pice Post Card and you will receive full particulars by return.

NORTH-WEST TANNERY CO., LD., CAWNPORE.

WHAT IS THIS?

ARE YOU NOT AWARE OF IT?

That we give PRIZES FREE of COST, to our Customers with a view of introducing our Specialities in this Country.

Rs. 5,000

TO THE PURCHASERS OF A PURE SILVER PENCIL, Rs. 2-8
LADY'S MUFF CHAIN, Rs. 2,
PURE SILVER TRINKET RING, Re. 1-8.
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PRIZES.

			Rs.
1 Prize	Cash		1,000
1 Do.	Gold Watch		500
1 Do.	Cash		300
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100 Do.	„	„ 10 „	1,000
200 Do.	„	„ 5 „	1,000
200 Do.	„	„ 4 „	800
523 Prizes		Total	5,000

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Do. do.	½ „	0 7	4 8

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They are self adjusting
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They are always Horizontal
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Lahore, Bombay, Colombo, Tuticorin.
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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

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PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ,, 9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS..... ,, 400,000
HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
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Per Annum.
For 2 Years... ... ... 5 per cent.
,, 1 Year ... ... 4½ ,,
,, 6 Months ... ... 4 ,,
,, 3 ,, ... 3½ ,,
The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.
The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.
Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.
For further information, apply to—
J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.
Calcutta, 30th September, 1903.
LONDON BRANCH :
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... ....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL... ... .£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500
HEAD OFFICE :
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.
CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 12,50,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 18,50,000
HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Almere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa
CORRESPONDENTS :
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 6,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR SWIRE CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND, }
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI
AMOY, HANKOW, PENANG,
BANGKOK, HIOGO, RANGOON,
BATAVIA, ILOILO, SAIGON,
BOMBAY, LYONS, SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA MANILA, SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO, NAGASAKI, SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW, NEW YORK, TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG, PEKING, YOKOHAMA
BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 : but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.
1, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MUTTON STREET.
Pursuant to the Order made in Suit No. 709 of 1899 wherein Abdul Raheman Hajee Goolam Hoosein and another are plaintiffs and Esmail Hajee Abdoola is defendant) Messrs BENNETT & Co., will, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 10th inst., at 1 p.m. sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following landed property.
All that piece or parcel of land or quit ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Goolam Mohideen Subedar Street or Munoo Street in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 326,359 and 360 and New No. 7632, old Survey No. 947, 948 and 949, and new survey No. 4320, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 7147, and street, Mutton Street No. 60 to 70, and 18 to 36 of Gasar Street, and which said premises contain by admeasurement three hundred and fifty-one square yards be the same, little more or less and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the east by the said Goolam Mohideen Subedar Street, on or towards the west by a sweeper's parsage, on or towards the south by the said Gasar Street, and on or towards the north by a passage and beyond that the house of Abdul Hoosein Bangdiwalla, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenant of the said Vendors. The said property is under a first mortgage to Ayeshabai, widow of Memon Ebrahim Tar Mahomed and a second mortgage to Jacob Haji Esse, and is sold subject to same under an order of the High Court dated the 24th day of September, 1903, in suit No. 709 of 1899.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Thakurdas & Co., Solicitors, or to the Underigned,
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 9th November, 1903.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.
WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and colored piece-goods and the following:—
Household furniture such as tables, chairs, sideboard, whatnots, hat and book stands, cupboard, single and double cots, chests of drawers, easy and light chairs, swords, bayonets, iron safe with Chubb's lock, 36 by 24 inches.
AT 2 P. M.
3 high grade lady's Star cycles, Dunlop tyres.
Several second-hand ladies' and gent's bicycles.
2 Progress Lady's bicycles.
1 light victoria with lamps.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand office sulgram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.
On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the White House, Morewether Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, plate, ware, crockery and glassware, windproof lamp, pictures. Brussel's carpets, etc, the property of W. PEELE Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.
Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m. the effects of the late Mr. H. B. Smith, consisting of a D.-B. C.-F. gun by W. W. Greener, in leather case, a D.-B. C.-F. gun by Cogswell and Harrison, in canvas case, a D.-B, C.-F. Rifle, also by Cogswell and Harrison in canvas case, six-chamber revolver, also by Cogswel, and Harrison, in leather case, saddle, binoculars, drawing instruments, surveyor's scales, books, wearing apparel, &c.
The property will be on view three days before the sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 9th November, 1903.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902.
MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.
(2ND EDITION.)
Being a Complete List of Officers and Men of the Army and Navy mentioned in Despatches (with details of act for which mentioned, where such has been gazetted); together with a List of those awarded the Victoria Cross (with details), Conspicuous Service Cross, Distinguished Service Order, and Distinguished Conduct Medals; and of Nursing Sisters who have been awarded the Royal Red Cross.
Also List of all Honours and Special Promotions in the Army and Navy gazetted up to November, 1902.
PRICE ONE SHILLING,
By Post 1-2.
THE ARMY & NAVY GAZETTE,
3, YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN,
LONDON, W. C.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
7 HORNBY ROAD.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers,
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6.

SECURITIES—
2½ per cent. Consols ..... £88 1-4 = — 1-4
3 do. Rentes ..... £98 1-4 = + 1-4
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £104 1-2 = unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper..... £85 7-8 = do
SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 27 1-8 = — 1-8
2 months hence ..... 28 11-16 = — 3-16
Spot in New York ..... 5 =
EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25'10 = + 1
Berlin " ..... 20'43 1-4 = unchanged
New York Demand ..... 40 =
DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 4 pr ct = unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills.... 4 pr ct = + 1-8
6 " " ..... 3 7-8 pr ct = unchanged
3 " " Fine Trade Bills ..... 4 1-8 pr ct = do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 4 1-2 pr ct = do
INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 2 1-2 pr ct = + 1-2
7 day market loans ..... 3 1-8 pr ct = + 1-8

Extra Council Bills allotments on Madras Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.
Sugar.—German granulated 1st marks, Nov.-Dec., 10 3-16. Steadier.
Metals.—Copper Brazlers £69-10 = — 10s
Yellow metal 6 1-4d.
Tin Plates 11s. 3d.
Bar Iron Belgian £5-0-0.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £10-15-0.
Basic Steel Bars £5-2-0.
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, Nov.-Dec. Buyers 34s. 3d. = + 6d.
Rapeseed.—Brown. Nov.-Dec. Sellers. 32s. 6d. = + 6d. Tone firmer.
Linseed Bold Nov.-Dec. Buyers. 35s. 6d. = + 6d. Tone firmer.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.
Silver to Bombay £136,000
Gold to Bombay ..... £ 70,000

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet, Manchester firm. Total sales 6,000 bales. Spot 5'94 plus 6. Egyptian Fair Brown 8 7-16 plus 1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 15,000 bales. Arrivals closed steady.

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb-Mar.
5'72	5'69	5'68	5'67
—2	—3	—3	—3
Mar-Apl.	Apl-May	May-June	June.-July,
5'67	5'66	5'65	5'65
—2	—3	—3	—2

July.-Aug.
5'64
—2

In New York—
Receipts at the Port..... 51,000
Do. last year..... 46,000
Exports to Great Britain 32,000
Do. do Continent 46,000
Mid-Uplands ..... 11'05 + 20
Futures, month of Dec..... 10'88 + 16
Do. do. March ..... 10'89 + 10

In New Orleans—
Spot..... 10 7-16 + 1-16
Futures, month of Feb..... 10'76 + 21
Do. do. May ..... 11'01 + 23
Tone at close ..... Steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 6th November, 1903 :—
Cotton ..... 3,970 bales.
Wheat ..... 19,270 cwts.
Linseed ..... 3,540 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds ..... 7,15 ,,
Gingellyseed ..... 10,129 ,,
Poppyseed ..... 675 ,,
Groundnuts ..... 34 ,,
Castorseed ..... 6,542 ,,
Rice ..... 11,040 ,,
Myrabollams ..... 192 ,,
Cottonseed ..... 6,331 ,,

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7.
EXCHANGE—Tone firm.
Bank T.T. ..... Rs. 1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand..... Rs. 1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.....Rs. 1s. 4 9-32d.
Do 6 do do .....Rs. 1s. 4 7-16d.
French Francs 8 do do 170 3-4
Marks 3 do do 138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 133
Shanghai 30 do do 184 1-2
Japan 30 do do 150 1-2
GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.
Cash ... ... Rs. 98'8
1st Settlement ... ... ,, 98'6
Money Market.—Tone quiet.
BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 3rd Sept. 4 per cent
Bank of Bombay do. 20th Aug. 3 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 23rd Aug. 3 do.
Bank of Madras do. 23rd July 4 do.

SEEDS—	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone firm.			
Ready	6	4	to 6 4 6
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	8	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	15	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready..	5	15	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	6	5	6
Castorseed—Tone steady.			
Ready	21	8	0

WHEAT.—Tone firm. per cwt
Fine 91 per cent ..... Rs. 31-8 ,,
Club No. 1 ..... ,, 31
Hard Red 24-4

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.
Tone.—Steady.
Estimated sales ..... 4,000 bales.
Imports 1,00

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar
5'72	5'72	5'71	5'70
+ 3	+ 3	+ 3	+ 3
Mar.-April.	April-May.	May-June	June-July	July-Aug
5'70	5'69	5'69	5'68	5'67
+ 3	+ 3	+ 3	+ 3	+ 3

COTTON.—The market opened very firm with prices Rs. 2 to 3, higher and exporters were unwilling at first to follow the rise but later in the day, at Colaba, a large business was done in new crop for all deliveries and the market closed strong and active. Arrivals of new Bengals are increasing, and find ready sale for export.

ASSOCIATION OF REGISTERED MEDICAL WOMEN OF BOMBAY.

A MEETING to consider the formation of an "Association of Registered Medical Women of Bombay" was held in the lecture room of the Cama Hospital at 6 p.m., on the 2nd instant, and Owing to the kind forethought of the Lady Superintendent was concluded with tea and cakes on the lawn by moonlight. The next meeting will be held in the lecture room on the 1st Monday in December at 6 p.m. Any registered Medical Woman is cordially invited to attend. At this second meeting it is proposed to reconsider and finally pass the resolutions which were proposed at the preliminary meeting. Any registered medical women who may be unable to be present are earnestly asked to contribute their suggestions in writing.
The following are the Resolutions under discussion : 1, That an Association of the Registered Medical Women practising in Bombay be formed 2 That the Association be called "The Association of the Registered Medical Women of Bombay. 3, The objects of the Association shall be : (a) To provide opportunities for discussion of subjects of mutual interest, (b) For the promotion of friendly intercourse among the lady practitioners. 4, All registered medical women practising in the Bombay Presidency, shall be eligible for election as members of the Association. 5, That any registered medical women practising in India, but not in the Bombay Presidency shall be eligible as an honorary member. 6. An entrance subscription of Rs 3 and Re. 1 a quarter must be paid by every member, or an annual subscription of Rs. 4. 7. Candidates for admission as members must be proposed by one member and seconded by another. 8 (a). That a Committee shall be elected consisting of five members, viz : A President, a Secretary and Treasurer, and three other members. (b). Four shall form a quorum. (c). The committee shall meet once a quarter 9, A meeting of the Association shall be held at 6 p.m in the Lecture Room of the Cama Hospital on the first Monday in each month. 10, That any funds remaining over after the working expenses are defrayed shall be devoted to the purchase of medical books to form a circulating Library. It is hoped that the meeting on the first Monday in January will be of a social nature, including a paper to be read, giving an historical sketch of the medical women in India, and that members will invite their lady friends who are interested in medical and scientific matters.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chamists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere." Wholesale Depot, 23, Fatrring don Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.
BIRTHS.
DEAN—Oct 17, at Hartburn Vicarage, Morpeth, wife of Commander F W Dean, R N, of a son.
GREEN—Oct 14, at Stockbridge House, Padiham, Lancashire, wife of Capt J E Green, East Lancashire Regt, of a son.
LONGDEN—Oct 15, at Lisle Court, Wootten, Isle of Wight, wife of Lieut H W Longden, R N, of H M S Kent, of a son.
LYONS—Oct 14, at Botanic Avenue, Belfast, wife of Lieut-Col R W S Lyons, I M S, of a son.
MARRIAGES.
BARRY—STEPHENS—Oct 20, at St. Mary Abbot's Church, Kensington, A P Barry, captain the Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Inf and adjutant of the 19th Middlesex Volunteer Regt, to Helen Charlotte Stephens, daughter of the late Very Rev the Dean of Winchester.
GRAHAM—GREEN—Oct 15, at Forest Row, W G J, son of Col J Graham, to Mary Sybilla Frances, daughter of O E Green.
HAY—FORDYCE-BUCHAN—Oct 17, at Christ Church, Duns, Berwickshire, F S Hay, to Laura Elizabeth, daughter of the late Col G Fordyce-Buchan.
ROBERTSON—JONES—Oct 14, at St Paul's Church, Hampstead, Capt J C Robertson, Indian Medical Service, to Catherine and daughter of Mrs R Jonce
THOMPSON—OTWAY—Oct 17, at St George's, Hanover Square, H St J O Thompson to Florence, daughter of the late L W Otway.
DEATHS.
ADAMS—Oct 16, at Burton Court, Chelsea, widow of Major R R Adams, Bengal Staff Corps, Commissioner of Peshawur, and daughter of the late Capt F Bellew, aged 68.
BEER—Oct 29, in London, Francis Beer formerly of 5, Harrington Street, Calcutta, aged 74 years.
COLVILLE—Oct 16, at Chester Square, the Hon Sir W Colville, C B, K C V O, aged 76.
CUNLIFFE—Oct 18, at Sleedlagh, Wexford, Ireland Major-Gen R H Cunliffe (Retired), of the Madras Staff Corps
ROBERTSON-AIKMAN—Oct 15, at Westbourne Gardens, W R Robertson-Aikman, aged 8.
STRANGWAYS—Oct 17, at Fir Grove, Eversley, Violet Agnes, daughter of Col Fox Strangways, R A, aged 42.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
BIRTHS.
HASTED—November 5, at Kassull, the wife of Captain A W Hasted, The Wiltshire Regiment, of a son.
SAM—November 2, at Moodidih Colliery, Katrasgarh P O, the wife of Alex V Sam, of a daughter.
TERY—November 4, at 36, Park Street, Calcutta, the wife of H E Tiery, of a daughter.
WEBBER—November 4, at Budge Budge, the wife of Wyatt Webber, of a daughter.
WILLIS—November 5, at Benares, the wife of B P Willis, of a daughter.
MARRIAGE.
TOSH—STEWART—November 5, at St Andrew's Church Calcutta, by the Rev T Scott, M A, Alfred Tosh to Agnes Mary Jane, daughter of the late Alexander Stewart, Vicars ford, Broughty Ferry West, Forfarshire.
DEATHS.
PRICE—November 1, at Gonda, Oudh, George J Price, Assistant Engineer, Bengal and North Western Railway, son of George R Price, Esq, K C, Dublin.
ROLLO—October 21, at Ajmer, Lily Violet, the dearly loved wife of Mr A D Rollo, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, aged 37 years, 10 months and 17 days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.
Sun rises, 6h. 3m. Sun sets, 5h. 24m. High water, 1-58m., 1-48s. Low water, 7-44m. 7-36s.
High Court reopens after October vacation.
Municipal Standing Committee, Special Meeting 3-30 p.m.
Justices' Election of a Councillor, Municipal Office, 4 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, London Comedy Company.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per extra s. s. Bendegath will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. to-morrow. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

IN A DRUNKEN STATE.—Bhugia Barsar a Hindu, aged thirty, a servant in the employ of a Parsi in Tardeo Road, whilst in a drunken state in his master's house on Friday afternoon, fell from the third floor on to the ground below, a height of about thirty feet. He received a fracture of the right arm and abrasions on the back. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained.

MUSIC AT THE BAND STAND.—By kind permission of Captain Codrington the band of the 123rd Outrams Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Fredille, band master, commencing at 5-30 p. m., to-day at Band Stand :—
March.....Under the Double Eagle...Wagner
Selection.....Carmen .....Bizett
Valse .....Toreadore.....Waldteufel
Ouverture.....In Storm of the Night ...Taylor
Selection.....The Frenchmaid .....Walter Slaughter

ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED WOMAN.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday before Mr P.H. Dastur, Shivpal Darsoo a Purdesee charged Kaloo Goya, also a Purdesee, with enticing away his wife Phulesri and illegally detaining her on the 1st October last. Mr. C. J. Ashbury, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Da Souza, pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that the complainant married Phulesri about fifteen years ago in his native country at Jabalpore. He came to Bombay with her about three years ago and put up in a chawl at Parel. The accused who lived in the same chawl, became acquainted with them and an intimacy sprung up between Phulesri and the accused. Ultimately the accused succeeded in persuading the woman to go with him with ornaments of the value of Rs. 100 on her person. He took her to the Byculla station and there they travelled by a train to Poona where they lived together for a day. From Poona they proceeded to Umraoti, where they remained for some time and then returned to Bombay and put up in a room at Chicchpooly. Two days after their return to ombay the accused induced the woman to deliver him all her ornaments and Rs. 120 in cash, which she had with her. The complainant on learning that his wife was living with the accused instituted the present proceedings. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200. The amount of the fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

ENTERTAINMENT AT BYCULLA.

A well organized open-air entertainment was held on Saturday night on the grounds of the Bombay Education Society's Schools, Byculla. The audience was large and the entertainment proved to be a success. A temporary stage was erected in the compound and in front of which seats were provided for the audience. The programme opened with the part song "Jingle Bells," admirably rendered, the syncopation being well marked. This was followed by a Hawaiian Solo "In Cellar Deep," which was sung in excellent style by Mr. W. White, whose deep rich voice and musical taste always ensure him a hearty reception. Mr. Felix Stenburg next delighted the audience with the piano solo "Valse Caprice" which was full of melody and wonderful runs and flourishes just the kind of piece for a popular entertainment. The audience were carried away and insisted on an encore which, was graciously responded to. The next item 'Sons of the Empire' was well sung by a select choir of children's voices, band accompaniment the chorus being given by the full strength of the schools Miss Rene Reel's song and dance The "Darling Sue" charmed everybody and in response to an enthusiastic encore she repeated the last verse of her song and her dance. A very effective torch-light drill brought the first part of the programme to a close. After a short interval, the second part of the programme began with a pianoforte duet "La Pere La Victoire," played by Miss Hammett and Mr. Felix Sternberg with fine martial effect. This was followed by the operetta "His Only Coat." Mr. Rhenius as Spackler was in excellent voice and raved over the loss of his only coat in capital style. The words of his songs were clear and distinct and his rendering of music excellent. The character of Bill was taken by Mr. N. Hammett with the ease and confidence of an old stager, although this was his first appearace on the stage. Mr. Reed was most amusing in the character of Percy Vera and more than maintained his reputation as an amateur in the very first rank. A word of praise is also due to Miss Hammett for the excellent service she rendered as accompanist. The entertainment closed with a display of fireworks.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.
For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A MAHOMEDAN LAD.

At the Morgue, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, concluded the adjourned inquiry regarding the death of Jamal Bhaiji, a Mahomedan lad, aged sixteen, who died on the 14th October, under suspicious circumstances, in the house of one Oomar Hussein at Gogari Street and whose body was exhumed three days after from the Sonapore Cemetery, by order of the Coroner. Oomer Hussein who has been arrested by the Police on a charge of having caused the death of Jamal was present at the inquiry.
Major T. D. Collis Barry, I. M. S., Chemical Analyser to Government, deposed that on the 19th October last he received from the Surgeon to the Coroner three sealed bottles, the seals of which were perfect, the impression corresponding with the copy attached to the forwarding letter. The bottles were labelled as follows :—" A" stomach, " B " contents of the stomach, and " C " liver and kidney. On examining the contents of the bottles he found arsenic in all. The amount of arsenic found was too small to estimate the quantity of There was no doubt about the presence of arsenic. He could not say from the analysis what particular form of arsenic it was that was present. He agreed that arsenic was not a normal constituent of the human body. Under no circumstances it was found in the tissues after death, except in cases in which it had been taken or administered during life. He considered from the results of the analysis that the arsenic had got in to the system some considerable time prior to death. From the contents of the stomach he was of opinion that the arsenic found was not necessarily given with the last meal; in fact he thought it was given prior to that. Arsenic given with food and found in it gave reactions of a very decided character and different to that found in the present analysis The quantity found might have been from some medicinal preparation of arsenic, but he did not think from food the deceased would be likely to buy in the bazaar, unless put into intentionally. Having found arsenic the witness did not test for any other poison. In most cases of arsenical poisoning appearances of congestions of the gastric mucous membrane were generally found. The arsenic found might possibly had been due to habitual arsenic eating. The witness was of opinion that the quantity of arsenic found would not have caused death, but it might have been the residue of a poisonous dose. The symptoms stated to the witness appeared consistent with death from a narcotic poison and the appearances of the articles submitted to him did not negatived death by narcotic poison, The witness was not prepared to state the cause of death.
Dr. Arthur Powell, Coroner's Surgeon, recalled and further examined said he had heard the evidence of the Chemical Analyser. The appearance of the body did not suggest arsenic poison to him. The symptoms described by the witness, Hasbai, were unusual in arsenic poisoning but were usual in opium and other narcotic poisons. The food found in the stomach was very little digested; but this would be very unusual if it were administered twelve or fourteen hours before death. If opium or any narcotic were present in poisonous quantities digestion would be retarded.
The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was due to some cause unknown.

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This imposing structure shelters
Members of the Customs staff;
The idea is calculated
To create a wholesome laugh.

Yet too true and at the same time
Very sad to think that we
Officers of Customs earn there
Our diminishing rupee.

Bill-of-entry-wallahs cluster
Round about your office desk,
Clothed in garments which cannot be
Designated picturesque.

Parsee, Hindu, Jew, and Gentile
Mussulman : all sorts we get
Quite the most extraordinary
Mixture I have ever met.

Clouds of dust are wafted in which
From our view all things obscure
Penetrating every cranny
Undeniably impure.

Shrieks of boiler-drawing cookies
Intermingle with the cries
Of those most barbaric bailmen
As they smite the beast they prize.

Often smells most pestilential
The olfactory nerves assail,
In their way unrivalled, unique,
But to us a mere detail.

Midst these noises smells, etc.,
We pursue our toilsome way
Gaddened by no cheerful prospect
Of a slight increase of pay.

W. F. M.

THE BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of the residents of the Girgaon Kandevadi section was held at Ram Baug, Cowasjee Patel Tank Road, on Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of listening to an address delivered by Dr. J. A. Turner, Executive Health Officer of Bombay, in connection with the Sanitary Association for Bombay, explaining its objects and practical usefulness. Mr. Vijbhukandas Atmaram was called to the chair.
Dr. Turner said the chief object of forming the Association was to make the people realize that they themselves could, by becoming acquainted with the elementary rules of sanitation, do a great deal to improve their health and surroundings. Laws were made by Government, but without the co-operation of the people these became nugatory. Success depended solely on the people's being educated in sanitary matters, and the importance of educating the people to fully appreciate the advantages of sanitation devolved on institutions like the Sanitary Association. They were very much indebted to the members of the Press in

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THE CHALLENGE

TO the PITMANITES through M. B. for 6 of my Pupils 6 weeks' teaching, against M. B. teaching Pitman 6 MONTHS has not been accepted.

The first week in January, 1904, will be a good time to re-open this question of speed and legibility, as the competitions for a Gold Medal, Rs. 100 Cash Prize, and vacancies for six on the Staff will have been decided.

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOV. 9, 1903.

A FISCAL MISLEADER.

PUBLICATIONS of all sizes and descriptions are now making their appearance, which shall, their authors devoutly hope, crush and spilicate the arguments and schemes of Mr. Chamberlain. One of the most remarkable is from the pen of "Mark Warren"—not Mark Tapley—who tells us that as regards commercial expansion other nations are advancing at a great rate; but this notwithstanding, England, so far from exhibiting signs of decay, shows a healthy and vigorous development, and to-day English commerce is in a flourishing condition; there not being the slightest foundation for conjecture that any decline is at hand, and nothing in the condition of the world's trade to give reasonable ground for alarm as to the future. What "a revelation after all the cries concerning the American invasion" of the entreaties from the same party to John Bull to wake up! Consideration of all the salient circumstances regarding international trade, writes Mr. Warren, seems to attest that England's proud position of premier trading nation is by no means in jeopardy. Gauged in different ways there is strong proof of material progress, and contemptuous views of English trade are due to rank ignorance at the best. So says Mr. Warren. But the tables and diagrams with which he illuminates his work show that although the commerce of the United Kingdom has increased and there has been marked material progress, yet the material progress of other nations has been greater than ours, although we are still at the head and likely to remain there some time longer. We have advanced but not proportionately with other great commercial nations, and to say that there is not one tittle of evidence that England's traders and manufacturers have failed to realise the altered and constantly altering conditions of foreign commerce, and to respond elastically to them, is to contradict all that others on the same side in the conflict have been arguing for months past. It is readily admitted that England still holds the predominant position as a manufacturing nation, that its volume of trade has very largely increased; but Mr. Warren strives to lull the British merchant and manufacturer into a state of false and perilous security when he says that so long as the merchants and manufacturers of England are as wide awake as they are at present, so long will its trade continue to prosper, and so long will England remain the dominant commercial and industrial country.

British merchants and manufacturers and we who live in an importing country know better. Artisans and working-men of all trades know better, and have sent commission after commission abroad to discover how and in what manner America is stealing ahead in foreign markets, and Germany is dumping all her surplus manufactures on the English markets. Mr. Warren would have us believe that all which had been said on this score is misleading. Never a more dangerous guide than he. He thinks that many lose sight of England's true greatness, being led astray by a distinguishing characteristic of the average English—self-disparagement. This English idiosyncrasy, when extended to national matters, he asks us to believe, often makes an entirely wrong impression upon the superficial observer. "It is one thing to incite our merchants and manufacturers to renewed activity; it is quite another matter to scold them for supineness and lack of elasticity" he writes, but though the sentence sounds very nice it is very meaningless. We, in this country, know how difficult it is to procure what we want of British manufacture; how it invariably happens that the German or American imitation of what we demand is eagerly offered to us by the trader, and how only persistence and determination will induce him to produce the genuine English article we desire. We know, too, how he habitually falsely labels his goods to make them pass for English, and how the Customs officer is kept on the alert watching for goods bearing false trade descriptions and inaccurate impressions of the country of origin, and we know, too, how common is the foreign commercial traveller and trade-tout and how rare his British brother. At the present moment Bombay is full of the former—Israelitish brethren most of them—selling Belgian glass to the shops we expect to supply British, German plate and American cutlery to the dealers from whom we have been in the habit of purchasing solid durable British ware. The British manufacturer is at no pains to counteract the efforts of their opponents and in much that he says Mr. Warren speaks with little authority.

The real facts of the case are these: while the value of the exports of foreign countries have grown that of British exports—produce and manufactures—was almost stationary between 1872 and 1899. British exports made no sustained progress between 1805 and 1834, fluctuating between 31 millions and 41 millions with the exception of 1815 and 1818. They then began to increase reaching sixty millions in the year before the repeal of the Corn Laws After that no notable advance was evident until 1850, but from that date onward the increase was rapid and on the whole sustained, till 1872 when the figure of 256 millions was reached. Professor Ashley says it is but fair to attribute a considerable part of this increase to the Free Trade policy of the country. But he points out that the fifties were marked by a vast extension of railroad and steamship transportation; that England had a great startover continental countries in the application of machinery, and that it was free from the disturbance of trade caused by the American Civil War, the Austro-Prussian War, and the Franco-German war. Between 1872 and 1890 the figure, 256 millions, was not passed or reached until in the latter year it rose to 264. And it must be noticed that Free Trade did not save England from sharing in each periodical wave of depression which swept over Europe and America, and that the fluctuations even in successive years were sometimes very serious. In 1891 began another period of depression, and exports fell to the figures of ten or twenty years previous. They did not rise in any marked way until 1900 when they were 282. But since then they have declined. In 1900 and since England shared in the general wave of prosperity, but that wave was even more marked abroad, especially in the United States. And here is another point to remember: that we can hardly look forward to any considerable expansion of British efforts, so long as the commercial and industrial situation of the world remains what it is. England's monopolies have been destroyed. The foreigner is competing on all hands, and if we would restore the status quo we must follow the advice of Mr. Chamberlain and Professor Ashley: not of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Mark Warren.

THE SUBMARINE AND ITS PROGRESS.

THE naval authorities of Great Britain are pursuing a wise policy in respect of their submarines. Experiments have been carried out, but very little has been heard of their progress or results, and we take it that in this instance, at any rate, the whole business will not be blazoned forth to the world as is too often the case with improvements and additions to our naval armaments. However, it is known that the five boats which were sent from Barrow to Portsmouth dive well, get up a fair amount of speed, and perform most of the objects for which they were intended. In view of the doubtful success of some of the latest submarines and submersible boats, this is very satisfactory. One fact which may be important has been divulged. The boats are not large enough to carry any great store of petrol, and, consequently, it is impossible to send them far away from the vessel or port from which they are operated. This would be an immense drawback if no remedy could be found for it, but as a matter of fact it is believed that this difficulty will be overcome. As a matter of fact a larger type of boat has been designed and is expected at Portmouth for purposes of experiment shortly. Great things are expected of this boat, and although nothing has yet been divulged as to their dimensions, speed, and fuel storage capacity, it may be presumed that the disadvantages of the type of boat which has recently been experimented with, will be to some extent done away with. At any rate one fact has been proved by these experiments. The submarine will be a very important factor in future naval warfare. The best naval authorities state that they will be of great value as a means of defence to our coasts, and that they will eventually entirely supersede the use of forts. One expert, according to the "Pall Mall," is of opinion that the defence of the ports of the United Kingdom will in the future be entirely in the hands of the navy, and he states that it is a pure waste of money for the military authorities to continue to strengthen the coast ports as they would never be required in case of war. Apparently this statement is based upon recent progress in respect of the submarine. Until more definite knowledge has been gained of the capabilities of the new boat one is chary of endorsing this opinion, but it is pretty certain that if all that is expected of the submarine is eventually realised that radical changes in our methods of coast defence will occur. One fact has to be remembered. At the present time no effectual method of dealing with the submarine has yet been discovered, and an efficient boat under the sea would have matters all its own way, and be in a position to deal destruction wherever the fancy of its navigators might lead it.

IRRIGATION IN INDIA.

THE review of irrigation in India for the year 1901-1902 shows that the Public Works Department is making good progress both as to the area irrigated and the financial results of the many undertakings for which the department is responsible. The fact that any particular scheme of irrigation would prove unremunerative would not justify its abandonment in this country, where apart from its ultimate value in respect of agriculture, the work itself may prove a means of relief to thousands, in a period of famine or distress. The policy of Government from the very first has been to put the idea of revenue in a position secondary to that of general utility; and there are in India at the present time thirteen schemes of irrigation which are never expected to pay the interest charges on the capital expended. These are the seven works in the Deccan of Bombay and in Guzerat, the four in Bengal and the Karnool Canal and Barur Tank in Madras. Up to the present time the interest charges on these works has exceeded the net revenue by nearly nine crores of rupees, and the excess last year was no less than 29 lakhs. However, they have been and will no doubt be in the future an immediate means for the relief of terrible distress, and the large sums expended upon them has given full value in the humane sense. But as the review points out these unfavourable financial results are more than balanced by the revenue of the remaining works of the country. Last year no less than 9·13 on the capital outlay was realised on the 25 productive works in the country, and taking the whole thirty-eight schemes together the percentage of net revenue on capital outlay amounts to no less than 6·83 per cent. This is a result which is satisfactory from every point of view. An enormous area is now irrigated by productive works. During last year the acreage was 11,678,283, and during the triennium ending with the close of the last official year the average was considerably over eleven million acres. Of this amount the Punjab claims by far the largest share, and the figures show also that the Punjab is making the most rapid progress in the matter of irrigation. Madras claimed 2,896,307 acres last year, the United Provinces 2,452,743, Sind 968,830, and Bombay 27,439. The Chenab district of the Punjab alone accounts for nearly eighteen lakhs of acres, and in that province during last year the Jhelum canal which irrigates a very large area was opened. The figures relating to every class of work are exceedingly satisfactory.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

IN spite of serious interruption due to plague the work of the institutions of the Marashtra Female Education Society in Poona last year exhibited much progress. The attendance at the schools increased, and the report of the Inspector on the work done shows an efficiency on which the principal and staff of the school are to be congratulated. The Society's institutions include a High School, a Female Training College, and a Practising and Primary school. Two-thirds of the cost of the high school building were defrayed by the Government, who entirely meet the expense of maintaining the Female Training College. Government have also sanctioned a grant of Rs. 38,195—which is equivalent to two-thirds of the estimated cost—for the erection of suitable accommodation for resident pupils, for the provision of a school house attached to the Primary School, and for a covered play-shed. The need for these buildings has long exercised the Council of the Society, and the liberality of Government in the matter is, therefore, gratefully acknowledged. The work of construction has been begun by the Public Works Department, and the buildings are expected to be ready by April next.

THERE are no longer any people on famine relief in any part of India.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived on Saturday from England, by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Peninsular were Sir H. T. Prinsep and Lady V. Duncombe.

THE Bombay High Court reopens to-day on the termination of the October vacation. Four courts will sit on the Original Side.

MR. HEWETT is confirmed as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and Mr. Risley is confirmed as Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

MR. F. W. LATIMER, Assistant Private Secretary to the Viceroy, will carry on the duties of Private Secretary until the end of the year, when Mr. Miller will take over charge.

THE extra expenditure involved during the current financial year in the grant of revised rates of pay to I. M. S. officers in military employ is estimated at about two lakhs.

MR. N. G. WELINKAR has decided to retire in favour of Dr. Prabhakar at the bye-election of a Municipal Counsellor by the Justices of the Peace.

SIR JOHN ELIOT, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India will, according to present arrangements, make over charge to his successor, Mr. Walker, on the 1st January next.

MR. DUNDAS, who during the ensuing cold weather will be District Judge of Ferozepore, will become District Judge of Simla in March next, in place of Major Burlton, who then proceeds on two years' leave.

THE festivities in connection with the installation of the Maharaja of Alwar by the Viceroy will include an open polo tournament for a Cup of the value of Rs. 7,000. The tournament will commence on the 3rd December. All teams will be treated as guests of the State. Entries close on the 15th November.

LADY CURZON'S scheme for providing nurses for sick Europeans in civil stations is still under consideration, and Surgeon-General Sir Benjamin Franklin, Mr. Risley, Home Secretary, and Mr Baker, Finance Secretary, are being taken into counsel. The difficulty mainly is to devise a sound financial basis for the scheme without unduly curtailing the scope of its operations.

THE Viceroy's start from Simla for his autumn tour was in two points remarkable. The journey down was made by tonga, the last use that a Viceroy is likely to make of the old-time conveyances, and at Kalka the new Viceregal train received the party. This has recently been finished in the East Indian Railway carriage department, and as the last train of the kind was built in 1874, no one will be disposed to deny that it is high time that it should be replaced by something more modern.

MR. MACLEAN, Director-General of Telegraphs in India, handed over charge to his successor, Mr. Hutchinson, on Saturday. During Mr. Maclean's comparatively short tenure of office the Department has been reorganised, the pay and prospects of the subordinates have been bettered, and the superior administrative staff strengthened. The foreign and inland telegraph rates have been substantially decreased, the Wheatstone automatic signalling instrument has been introduced, experiments have been initiated in wireless telegraphy, and the transfrontier lines have been extended towards Persia. Such a record, stated however barely, is one on which both the Government and the public at large may well feel that the retiring Director-General is to be cordially congratulated. Mr. Maclean's masterly supervision of the telegraphic arrangements for Delhi Durbar have already been officially and publicly recognised.

WITH reference to the fire in the camp pitched at Patiala for the Viceroy, we learn that half of the camp was burnt down on Tuesday afternoon. This half included the Durbar, dining and drawing room tents, the Viceroy's living tents, and a large tent pitched for the State banquet. These were all destroyed in a few minutes, with the carpets and furniture. A few Durbar chairs, pictures and hangings were saved. Everything else was destroyed, including some priceless old Indian pictures. The tents for the Staff and Secretaries escaped. No lives were lost, but there were some narrow escapes among the salvage party. The fire originated in the fusion of an electric wire. The Council of Regency and the State officials have put their shoulders to the wheel, and another set of tents was pitched, and the camp was again quite ready by Saturday morning. Abdul Mujid Khan, Foreign Minister, is in charge and has worked wonders.

ACCORDING to present arrangements, which are not yet necessarily final, Lord Curzon will lay down the Viceroyalty of India on the 1st May next, and proceed Home for three months. In the event of his returning to India he will resume office by re-appointment on the 1st August. During his absence Lord Ampthill will act as Viceroy. It is with these arrangements in view apparently that Mr. Miller has been prevailed upon, as a temporary measure, to undertake the duties of Private Secretary and the advantage to Lord Ampthill while at Simla of having the private help and advice of a high officer of Mr. Miller's knowledge and experience at his service will be sufficiently apparent. It is understood Mr. Miller will retain a lien upon his present appointment of Secretary to the Government in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, and that Lord Curzon, on returning to India, will bring out with him a permanent Private Secretary. It is not yet settled whether the Senior Member of Council in Madras will act as Governor of the Presidency during the three months of Lord Ampthill's Viceroyalty.

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 5.

THE Viceroy leaves Simla for the Phulkian States and Rajputana to-morrow. The Government of India Offices close the following day. The Foreign Department and Army Headquarters alone remain open for some time longer. Simla will continue, throughout November, to be the principal centre for external and military affairs, but all other classes of official business will be transferred, with effect from next Monday, to Calcutta, where routine matters will be dealt with until the Government of India reassembles in December.

The Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, and most of the Members of Council and heads of departments will, meanwhile, be upon tour Lord Curzon has left the easiest of the journeys, which custom has decreed each Viceroy shall make during his tenure, until now. A Viceregal visit to the Native States of the Punjab and Rajputana is usually a procession of pageants, of installations, and of durbars. It affords an opportunity for the head of the Government in India to keep up personal relations with a number of the great feudatory Chiefs. Its importance, politically, lies in the pronouncements of policy, in regard to the Native States, which are sometimes made in the Viceregal speeches. It is, in fact, upon a very restricted scale, not altogether unlike the great durbar at Delhi. Then, the Princes of Rajputana and the Punjab travelled to meet the Viceroy at a gathering which included representatives of the entire Empire. Now, the Viceroy returns that visit in the Chiefs' own capitals. The fact that less than a year has elapsed since the Delhi Durbar was held reduces the importance of the present tour. It is on this account, no doubt, as well as in order to save expense to States which have suffered severely in recent famines, that the ceremonies are to be curtailed to the utmost. The Viceroy spends little more than a day anywhere. Installations, durbars, and the visits of formality which time-honoured etiquette requires, are to be duly carried out, but they are to be compressed into the minimum of time, the outlay on displays and official entertainments being thus rendered as small as possible.

The visit to the Persian Gulf, which the Viceroy afterwards pays, is of infinitely greater significance. The threatened prestige of Great Britain has to be confirmed in waters where she has always hitherto been paramount. The Arab Chiefs who hold the greater portion of the Gulf littoral are traders who have looked, from time immemorial, neither to Persia nor to Turkey, but to the British Resident for protection and for justice. In the recent safeguarding with British gunboats, of Mubarak of Koweit from attack from the Sultan of Nejd, the Home Government but exercised their ancient rights as the Supreme Power in the Gulf. The visit of Lord Curzon, with a British fleet as his escort, is an indication that the menace from the North to Bander Abbas, on the flank of the Indian trade route, and from the west to the ports of the Shat-el-Arab where the Baghdad Railway must ultimately terminate, is not to be left unanswered. The trader of the coast will see the rusty Persian gunboat, which supports the ruinous impositions of the Busso-Belgian customs, in its true perspective alongside British men-of-war. The Arab Chief will realise that the treaties his ancestors made with Great Britain are binding to-day as they were intended to be binding when they were made, and that the independence they imply can be defended efficiently, be the power which threatens it what it may.

Lord Kitchener's tour is of interest chiefly for the big manœuvres in the Punjab he is to attend. The details of these manœuvres are being kept confidential so that the conditions of actual warfare may be imitated as closely as possible. Nothing has been given out about them beyond the fact that they take plac in the neighbourhood of Peshawur the classic point of emergence into India of successive waves of invasion from what is now Russian Central Asia.

Of social events and local Simla news there is little now to tell. The attention of the few summer visitors who have not already fled is concentrated on their packing boxes. The wives and daughters of the Government of India officials are taken up with the transfer of their households to Calcutta. The few permanent residents who remain here through the winter have started a rinking club on the dancing floor of the Town Hall, with badminton in the supper-room to aid the process of getting warm. The question of the hour is the opening of the railway and the facilities it will afford for getting away. A few favoured individuals such as the Commander-in-Chief and the members of the Railway Conference have already travelled by it all the way from Kalka to Simla. Last Sunday Mr. Harington, the Engineer-in-Chief, celebrated its practical completion by giving a trial trip along it to a number of the principal residents and their families. Lunch was spread in a lovely nook in the forest on the far side of Taradevi, ten miles from the station, and a pleasant day was spent, everyone being struck with the comfort of the train and the smoothness of its running. The carriages are of the type usual on home railways, with transverse seats. They are lighted with electricity which is turned on automatically in the tunnels. There are vacuum brakes throughout, which also work automatically, so that, if anything goes wrong, the train is brought to an immediate standstill even on the steepest gradient. The view entering Simla is extraordinarily picturesque, and the absence of the dust and vibration with which travellers by tonga are so unpleasantly familiar makes it possible to appreciate the grandeur of the scenery.

The line is a triumph of engineering. Indeed the difficulties which have been successfully overcome are such that, had it been possible to foretell them, it is very improbable that any board of directors would have ventured to enter upon the task. The necessity for the boring of a hundred tunnels in the course of a line just sixty miles long, the cutting away of cliffs hundreds of feet high to afford a shelf for the railway track upon the face of precipices so steep that work in some places had to be begun by men slung by ropes from above, was foreseen and provided for from the beginning. What could not be prognosticated was that the heart of the hills to be cut through would prove to be adamantine to excavate yet of so rapid disintegration when exposed to the atmosphere that not a tunnel could be left without a complete casing of masonry, Retaining walls have had to be built almost every foot of the way where the line is in the open, and landslip provided against on slopes which, at first, seemed absolutely secure. In spite of these difficulties the undertaking has been carried through both successfully and substantially and the railway traveller of the future will actually be safer as he scales what will seem to him the impossible precipices of simla than when he journeys on the ordinary line of the plains.

The credit for the work lies almost entirely with Mr. Harington, who was set down at Kalka without staff or expert assistance of any kind, and with entirely inadequate funds, and told to build a railway to Simla. He has both designed and constructed the line, selecting and training his men as the work progressed, and inspiring such confidence in the undertaking that the seventy-four lakhs, required for its completion, beyond the originally subscribed capital, have been forthcoming, and the summer capital of the Government of India now has what, but for Mr Harington it would certainly for many more years have been without, a good line of railway connecting it with the plains.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned an estimate of 30 lakhs for the construction of a broad-gauge railway from Phaphamau Station on the Allahabad-Fyzabad Railway to Zafarabad Station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, a distance of 57 miles.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces leaves Allahabad on Wednesday next on a visit to Cawnpore where he will stay till the following Tuesday, the 17th instant. His Honour then returns to Allahabad but leaves for Agra, on the 6th December returning on the 16th, and he will then remain at Headquarters until after Christmas.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE FAR EAST.

Peace or War?

CHINESE PREPARATIONS.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 7.

The Paris paper "Le Temps" says that M. Delcasse informed the Cabinet Council that pacific prospects predominated as regards the Far East.

A "Daily Telegraph" despatch from Shanghai and a "Daily Mail" despatch from Tientsin state that the Grand Council at Peking has warned the Viceroys to raise funds and troops as a rupture with Russia is imminent.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Vienna correspondent states that the result of the conference between the Tsar and Kaiser at Wiesbaden was a distinct agreement ensuring Russia the support of Germany in the event of Japan declaring war against Russia and being supported by England.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

The reports current regarding Germany promising Russia active support in the Far East are doubted.

It is believed that the main outcome of the conference of the Emperors at Wiesbaden will be that Germany will support the Austro-Russian reform scheme in Macedonia.

THE FISCAL CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Chamberlain's Appeal for Funds.

FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS WANTED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 7.

The Imperial Tariff Committee has issued a circular signed by Mr. Chamberlain appealing for fifty thousand pounds to assist the work.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

Imports and Exports Increase.

The British Imports for October show an increase of £903,858 and the Exports an increase of £726,349.

THE SLEEPING SICKNESS.

How it is Caused.

COLONEL BRUCE'S REPORT.

The official report of Colonel Bruce on sleeping sickness shows it is due to a species of tsetse fly which attacks human beings and is confined to a well defined area.

This appears to remove the apprehension that the disease is spreading throughout Africa and thence to the East.

[More than sixty thousand of the people on the shores of Victoria Nyanza have died of the Sleeping Sickness, and more than one-fourth of the people on the lake shore have the fatal germ in their blood. Colonel Bruce was sent out by the British Government to discover the cause of the disease. Sleeping Sickness, he states, is produced by a trypansoma in the blood. This parasite is conveyed to the blood by a special kind of tsetse fly. Dr Bruce claims that the only way in which the disease can be transmitted is by means of this fly. So far as he has been able to discover where there is no tsetse fly there is no Sleeping Sickness except imported cases. The trypansoma may be in the blood for an indefinite length of time before the disease developes. It is not until the parasite gets into the cerebral-spinal fluid that Sleeping Sickness actually exists. It is a brain disease, and the symptoms are all nervous. It would seem to be a slow loss of nervous power. The limbs begin to tremble, control of the tongue is lost, and, finally, control of all the muscles of the body. One of the symptoms is enlargement of the lymphatic system. There is no temperature to speak of and very little abnormal in the pulse. The patient sinks into a comatose state some time before death. It is not from this fact that the disease has been named Sleeping Sickness, which is a misnomer. There seems to be no pain connected with it. At least four white people have been found with the trypansoma in the blood, but none thus far have developed Sleeping Sickness. There is a possibility that even when this little animal is in the blood it may be thrown out, but once in the cerebral-spinal fluid death ensues in from one to six months.]

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

Warner's Team Open Well.

HAYWARD'S FINE INNINGS.

Warner's team playing in Adelaide against South Australia made 247 for 3 wickets in the first innings. Hayward scored 126 not finished.

THE NEW CABINET.

The first meeting of the new Cabinet was held yesterday.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

A Reported Deficiency.

EXCITEMENT IN THE MARKET.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

There is wild excitement in the New York cotton market owing to the bullish report of the Census Department showing a deficiency of two million bales as compared with 1902. Prices have jumped up, and hundreds of thousands of bales have changed hands.

The market is in a mad turmoil all day.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE PANAMA REVOLT.

American Connivance.

U. S. GOVERNMENT'S DEFENCE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6.

The Colombian federal troops have quitted Colon leaving the Isthmus in the hands of the Revolutionists.

Several New York papers vigorously accuse President Roosevelt of conniving at and even indirectly supporting the Revolutionists.

The United States have recognised the new Government at Panama, and it is expected this will mean a virtual American Protectorate.

Colombia has sent to Washington a strong protest regarding the encouragement given by the United States to the revolution.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 7.

Mr. Secretary Hay has issued a statement defending the recognition by the United States of the new Government at Panama as in strictest accordance with justice and equity, and the only course possible in view of the fact of American right of control over the Isthmian transit, conferred by the Treaty of New Granada in 1846, which had become of transcendent importance through the acquisition of Hawaii and the Philippines.

It was, Mr. Hay says, the failure of the Canal Treaty, which caused Panama to revolt. President Roosevelt's course was thus clear, namely, to prevent encounters calculated to impede transit and recognise an established government. President Roosevelt consequently advised a peaceful settlement, and notified to the world that the United States would no longer allow any bickerings over Panama.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

It is noteworthy that the new Government of Panama has appointed a financial agent of Panama Canal Company and a diplomatic representative at Washington.

GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

The Native Rising.

DESPATCH OF TROOPS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6.

The massacre of the garrison at Warmbad in German South-West Africa has been confirmed, but the Hottentots spared the British settlers.

A mountain battery and the bulk of all available troops have left Windhoek for Warmbad which is in the mountains a month's march distant on the borders of the Cape.

REVOLT IN ARABIA.

Severe Turkish Reverse.

The details of the Arab rising at Assyr show that the Turkish troops were completely defeated losing five guns.

Turkey has chartered two Russian steamers to take reinforcements from Mersina to the Red Sea.

WAR OFFICE REFORM.

A Committee Appointed.

WIDELY APPROVED MOVE.

It is officially stated that Mr. Balfour, after consultation with Mr. Arnold Forster, has appointed Viscount Esher, Admiral Sir J. Fisher, and Sir George Clarke, Governor of Victoria, as a Committee to advise regarding the creation of a Board for the administration of the business of the War Office and the charges thereby involved.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 7.

The War Office Committee is generally applauded, and particularly in service circles. It is hoped a scheme will be submitted by them before Parliament reassembles.

Sir George Clarke sails for England on the 24th instant.

MACEDONIAN REFORMS.

The Porte's Opposition.

AUSTRO-RUSSIAN RESENTMENT.

Austria and Russia greatly resent the Porte's reply, and it is anticipated in diplomatic circles at Constantinople that they will fix a time after which they will resort to coercion in the event of the continual rejection of the reform scheme.

NEW BISHOP OF MANCHESTER.

The Revd Edmund Knox, Suffragan Bishop of Coventry, has been appointed Bishop of Manchester.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6.

The Bombay Mails of the 24th ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the 5th instant.

INDIA AND THE FISCAL QUESTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 7.

The London Correspondent of the "Indian Daily Telegraph" wires that Mr. Chamberlain, in a letter to Sir Muncherjee Maneckjee Bhownaggree, says that India cannot be forced into his fiscal scheme, but that he believes it would be advantageous to India if preference were given to indigo, tea, and wheat.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

OPERATION ON THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

The Kaiser William has been successfully operated upon for a polypus in the larynx.

The polypus has been removed, and the medical report emphasises the non-cancerous nature of the polypus.

THE THIBET MISSION.

TRANSPORT PREPARATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 7.

The latest news from the Sikkim frontier refers mainly to the very large amount of transport that is being collected by the British authorities. Quantities of stores and warm clothing are also being sent up. An urgent request has been sent to Tientsin for a supply of the Canadian fur coats that were purchased for the China expedition. The native preparations indicate that the Government has made up its mind that the mission is to no longer waste its time at Khambajong.

As it now appears certain that Colonel Younghusband's Mission will move well into Tibet with an escort sufficiently strong to protect it against any attack, it may be of interest to say something about the route to be followed. Khamba Jong, which may be taken as the starting point, is 85 miles in a bee-line almost due north of Darjeeling, but the road to it via Tongu is, of course, much longer. The village lies a few miles south-east of a lake known as the Tsumo-tel-Tung, and its altitude is given as 13,800 feet above sea-level. This will afford some idea of the country that has to be traversed, a mass of high mountains with deep and narrow valleys intersecting them. From Khamba Jong a road leads north to Shigatse on the right bank of the Tsang-po, the great river which eventually becomes the Brahmaputra. The distance between the two places is between 80 and 90 miles—some seven or eight marches for a force well equipped with transport. Lhassa is 130 miles east of Shigatse, if the river route be taken. There is a road to the south through Gyantse, which is some 30 miles longer. We cannot say yet whether the Mission will move direct towards Shigatse, or whether an attempt will be made to take a short cut to Gyantse. Probably the former route will be adopted as the easier of the two. In any case the march to the north will be an arduous undertaking, for the watershed of the Eastern Himalayas will have to be crossed. If the Tibetans adopt a hostile attitude, it may be found advisable to occupy the Chumbi Valley beyond Gnatong, as this diversion would probably have a demoralising effect upon them. The opposition to be encountered, however, could never be serious as the Tibetan army is a rabble, with very primitive weapons and incapable of serious fighting. Tibet is one of the few countries into which the breech-loader has not been imported, and this fact counts for a good deal when possible resistance to the British Mission has to be arranged for before a start is made from Khamba Jong.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF CALCUTTA.

In a lengthy note the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation states that there are two ways in which the improvement of the city may be attempted:—(1) The complete demolition of existing huts and the reconstruction of bustees on proper sanitary lines with roads, drains, spaces, and latrines. (2) The improvement of each bustee according to the requirements of the building regulations. The financial aspect of the city improvement scheme is, he says, being dealt with by Government.

THE ACTION AGAINST A CLERGYMAN.

In the suit brought by Mr. P. H. Pierpoint against the Rev. G. Maconochie, the following issues have been settled:—(1) Does the plaint disclose any course of action; (2) are the words, alleged to have been spoken or written by the defendant to plaintiff, defamatory and libellous; (3) did the defendant speak or write of the plaintiff the words mentioned in the plaint; (4) did the refusal of Communion by the defendant to the plaintiff lower the latter in the estimation of the Christian public, and did it imply that the plaintiff was leading an immoral life; (5) did the defendant act maliciously in refusing Communion to the plaintiff; (6) is the plaintiff entitled to any damages, and if so what amount.

The case has been fixed for hearing at Burdwan on the 14th January.

FLOODS IN MADRAS.

DAMAGE TO THE RAILWAYS.

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 7.

Heavy rain fell in Madras again last night. The Cooum is still in flood and parts of the town continue under water. The tramway service was stopped to-day. No mails from Bombay were received this morning owing to a breach on the line near Reddipalli. The permanent way has been damaged for half a mile in consequence of the bursting of a large tank. The mails have to be transhipped, this causing a delay of four hours. There is a breach also on the North-East line, and the Calcutta mails were unable to leave this morning. The country on both sides of the line is under water as far as Ennore.

THE ILLNESS OF MR. G. H. STUART.

The hon'ble Mr. G H. Stuart, Director of Public Instruction, Madras, continues very seriously ill, and little hope is entertained of his recovery.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

RELIGIOUS TEACHER MARTYRED.

We noticed some few days ago, says the "Pioneer," the progress of the Ahmadiyya movement in the Punjab, under the leadership of Mirza Ghulam Ahmed, the self-styled Mehdi of Quadian. Dr. Griswold's pamphlet on the subject was reviewed, and it was noted that an Afghan trader had said to him:—"If the Amir of Kabul were only in authority here, how soon the Mirza Sahib would lose his head." A story now reaches us which goes to show how extremely opposite was this remark. Quite recently Sahibzada Abdul Latif Khan, who enjoyed much sanctity as a mullah in Khost, made a tour in India and became a disciple of the Mirza. On returning to his home he issued a notice inviting all true Believers to accept the teachings of the Prophet of Quadian. News of his proceedings reached the ears of the Amir and the Sahibzada was promptly summoned to Kabul. There he had to jutify himself before an assembly of the principal mullahs, and after a long discussion he was ordered to be stoned to death and his property confiscated. Ghulam Ahmed has thus secured his first martyr, and he will doutless make the most of his disciple's death.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Visit to Patiala.

STATUE TO QUEEN VICTORIA UNVEILED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, NOVEMBER 7.

The Viceroy, who left Simla on his autumn tour yesterday, arrived at Patiala this morning. This afternoon his Excellency unveiled a statue of the late Queen-Empress, the ceremony being imposing and picturesque.

His Excellency said:—Your Highness, Members of the Council of Regency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Since I have been in India it has been my privilege to unveil two statues of the late Queen-Empress Victoria at places so far apart as Calcutta and Rajkot. This, therefore, is the third occasion on which I have been asked to perform a similar ceremony. There can be no more appropriate site for such a statue than in the capital of the State of Patiala distinguished, as the President of the Council has remarked in his speech, by a century of devoted loyalty to the British crown. (Applause.) I rejoice to see that the practice of commemorating this beloved and illustrious Sovereign should not be confined to the cities of British India where a European population resides, but that it should extend to a native State also where it is the spontaneous act of the Chief and his people; for in such places the statue becomes not merely a memorial to the monarch to whom they gave unfeigned allegiance but a perpetual reminder of the highest qualities that can adorn a ruler or contribute to the happiness of a State. If every ruler were to base his public conduct upon the example of Queen Victoria who had no heart or thought apart from her subjects, and if every one of us were to endeavour, however feebly, to imitate her private virtues, we might not indeed attain to the standard of the model, but we should all be better than we now are. I believe that the President was perfectly right when he said that the main spring of the loyalty of India to her late Majesty was in her own personality. This was both the diamond in the setting of the ring and the flash in the heart of the diamond. Every man and woman in India knew that from her distant throne she thought of her Indian people, prayed for them, and loved them. The Maharaja in his remark spoke of me as her last Viceroy. That will always be in my eyes a proud thought, a sorrowful distinction. Well do I remember the earnest and feeling terms in which her Majesty charged me as to the spirit in which I should undertake the task which she had laid upon me. "Be kind to the Indian people" were her concluding words. They were the epitome of her character and her life. Such was the warm-hearted wish of the gracious sovereign whose statue I now proceed to unveil. (Applause.)

A STATE BANQUET.

A state banquet was held this evening.

The Viceroy, replying to the toast of his health proposed by the Maharaja, said:—Your Highness, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I am much obliged to you for the manner in which my health has been proposed by the Maharaja and received by this company. I greatly regret that Lady Curzon is not with me to-night. She would much have liked to be here. I should have been very sorry had I not been able to visit Patiala during my time in India, for I should then have been the first Viceroy for many years to break through a long and time-honoured tradition, and I should have lost the gain of speaking a few words of encouragement to the young Chief whose guests we are to-night. We have both of us, I fear, been within an ace of disappointment in our plans, for I have been an invalid for three weeks, and was doubtful till a day or two ago whether I should be allowed to travel, while I hear to my regret that the lavish hospitality prepared for us by the State was almost frustrated at the last moment by an unfortunate disaster in the camp by which a good deal of it was burnt to the ground. I regard it has a triumph of courage and organisation that in spite of this catastrophe our hosts have been able to do so much for our entertainment. (Cheers.) Ladies and gentlemen, I said just now that many Viceroys and Governors-General had visited this State. Lord Lytton came here straight from the Delhi Imperial Assemblage in 1877 to instal the late Maharaja, then a child of four. Indeed the late Maharaja enjoyed the peculiar distinction of being installed twice over, for when he was finally invested with powers Lord Lansdowne came here and repeated the ceremony in 1890. Here also in 1888 Lord Dufferin, when standing in the same position as I am now doing and proposing the health of the Late Maharaja, made his first historic announcement about the inauguration of the Imperial Service troops, amongst the earliest, foremost, and most loyal supporters of which have always been the three Phulkian States. (Loud cheers.) On all of these occasions a good deal has been said about the ancient connection of Patiala with the British Raj, about the services rendered by the Chiefs and forces of the State in times of crisis and war, and about the feeling of mutual confidence and attachment that have in consequence sprung up and been fortified by a century of unbroken friendship between the Paramount Power and this State. I need not on the present occasion recapitulate this story which I believe is a source of equal pride to the Supreme Government and to the State. (Cheers.) I prefer rather to look for a moment to the condition of affairs as it now exists and to the future that lies before the young Chief who has just proposed my health.

PATIALA'S REORGANIZATION.

Ladies and gentlemen, Patiala as we all know is going through a process of reconstruction and reform as happens with most of us when our constitution is not quite as strong as it might be. She has had to put herself in the doctor's hands. For some years the internal administration of the State has run down, and a great deal of leeway has to be made up. The finances were in a very embarrassed condition though much has been done by Mr Biddulph to place them on a sound and assured basis. The judicial administration, the education, the land revenue collections, the irrigation all require to be overhauled and to be brought up to a higher level of efficiency. The civil service must be re-organised and weeds that only encumber the soil should be plucked out. The conditions of the roads and public offices is susceptible of great improvement. Above all, those who are responsible for the State have to bear in mind the cardinal principle that you cannot have a good administration unless you have good administrators and you cannot have good administrators unless you train them; and the right people to train are the people of the State itself. Then the State will help to reform itself which is better than any reform dictated from the outside. I congratulate the Council of Regency upon the work that they have already accomplished in this respect. They have made a good start with fiscal reform, police reform, and post office reform, and I feel convinced that they will steadily address themselves to the other items on the list that I have mentioned. They have a most capable and sympathetic outside adviser—(cheers)—and if they adhere steadfastly and with perseverance to their programme, not attempting to do everything in a week or a month or a year but dropping nothing until they have carried it through, then I think that when they lay down their charge some years hence they will have earned the title of true benefactors of the State. After all what we all look forward to is that when in due time the young prince has taken up the reins of government, he may find a State that is prosperous, well ordered, and happy, and that his own virtues may be a reflex of the contentment of his people. Maharaja, as you grow older, you will, I hope, realize—may I trust that you are beginning to realise—that you will have a noble position to fill. You are the head of an ancient and honourable house. You come of a race that is distinguished for manly virtues and for a high sense of fealty and honour, and you are the heir of traditions which it should be your proudest duty to uphold. May you have health and strength, and, above all, character for the task. I ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to drink to the long life and happiness of his Highness the Maharaja of Patiala.

The toast was very warmly received.

THE VICEROY'S GULF TOUR.

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 7

The following are the approximate dates of his Excellency the Viceroy's Persian Gulf Tour:—November 18th Muscat; 21st Shargah; 22nd Bundar Abbas; 26th Bahrein; 30th Koweit; December 4th Bushire; 7th Pasni.

Durbars will be held at Muscat, Shargah, and Pasni.

BOMBAY FISH AND FISHERMEN.

In January last year the International Exhibition of Fisheries at St. Petersburg received from Messrs. Hate through M. W de Klemme, Imperial Russian Consul-General, Bombay, a collection of exhibits, illustrating the Bombay fishing industry. This collection proved so interesting that it was sent on to the Exhibition of Fisheries at Moscow, and the fishermen's and fisherwomen's costumes forming part of this nearly complete set of exhibits were again objects of interest at the International Exhibition of Costumes at St. Petersburg early this year. The greater portion of the collection has been presented by the Messrs. Hate to the Museum of the Imperial Society of Fisheries and Fish-breeding at St. Petersburg. The costumes have been presented to the Ethnographical Museum of the Imperial Academy of Sciences in the same capital.

The Exhibits consisted of everything connected with the fishing industry of Bombay from a Fish to Fish Baskets. Three kinds of pomfret headed the list of 41 fish exhibited, the white pomfret coming an easy first; then followed the grey mullet, the rahu, or tambada, a vigorous river fish, good for eating as well as affording fine sport; the Bombay duck of course was included in the Exhibits preserved as it should be—like all the rest—in alcohol. the Cat-fish went as a good table and sporting fish, the seer-fish, and many others. Prawns were selected first among the crustacea, of which there were eight sent to Russia, the crab coming last. Shell-fish—little known to Anglo-Indians, except by the smell that reigns about their abodes—went over in cockle form as well as a couple of other specimens. Economic acquatic plants, beginning with the water-chestnut in all its quaint varieties were displayed to the number of seven. It may not be known that a Bombay sea-weed can be used as a vegetable, one specimen was included in the groups sent to Russia for exhibition. An interesting section was that containing "Animals detrimental to fishing pursuits" led by the cured skin of a full grown Ganges crocodile with his entire head, a stuffed young one was sent with him a water lizard, a sea-snake, and a water snake. Next came the fish-eating birds, the heron, the blue-winged sand the whistling teal, the tern or sea-swallow, the water hen with white breast, the green heron, two king-fishers, and the avoset. Samples of the locally used trap-nets and seines and seven models of fishing-boats of different kinds formed not the least interesting part of the exhibits. There were samples of dried fish, of manure prepared from fish, of sea-shells and corals, tortoise-shells and a stuffed turtle, models of barges and baskets for carrying fish to market, native fishing-rods, floats, and dried worms used as bait, some even of the Bombay salt used in preserving fish, and fish poisons. Volumes of the Bombay Natural History Society's Journal made up a characteristic proof of what can be done here in a scientific direction when the right people take up the work. Photographs were sent of fisherman's dwellings, and of various Bombay scenes in which fish and fishermen take part. Earthen figures, life-like presentations in miniature of the native fishermen and fishwifes formed a good group in themselves. The apparel in which that singular class are clothed is specially interesting for nowhere perhaps is there so peculiar a costume adopted as in Bombay. A snapshot of a fish-woman like Diana, "legere et courte-vetue" running along to catch the early market and the highest penny, while the circumambient crow nips a fish as he flies without "by your leave" from her basket full of gleaming fish resting securely on a board on her head would fix an incident of native daily life that use has made state for our jaded minds, but that is nevertheless interesting as typical of the ways and manners of Bombay birds and men.

It is satisfactory to know that the Bombay Exhibits obtained the highest awards, viz, at St. Petersburg an honorary diploma of the International Fisheries Exhibition; at Moscow, a gold medal and a first class diploma at the International Exhibition of Costumes. M. W. de Klemme encouraged and assisted the Messrs. Hate in their laudable endeavours to make known in Europe through the medium of the St Petersburg Exhibition what Bombay does in the business of fishing-working on primitive systems and with crude appliances.

LORD CURZON was not well enough to be present at the dinner arranged in his honour by Lord Kitchener at Snowdon on Tuesday evening, but Lady Curzon, accompanied by Major Adam and Captain Wigram attended. The Viceroy was able to preside at Wednesday's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

WHILE Mr. Chamberlain is not making any notable converts it seems rather premature, to say the least, to predict as some of his opponents are predicting that he is preparing to throw up the sponge. They say that he is disappointed at the comparatively small amount of support he is receiving from the Colonies, and that he expected more backing than he has already obtained at home. What may have given rise to the impression that he is meditating a strategical movement to the rear was, perhaps, apart from the common infirmity to translate our wishes into beliefs, a passage in his speech at Tynemouth. "If I succeed in convincing you that this change is necessary in your interests, necessary in the interests of the Empire, the greatness and importance of which we are at last beginning to understand, then my work is done. But if I fail the first time, and life and health are spared to me I will go on again. I will never drop this subject that I have undertaken until, indeed, I am convinced, which I think is impossible, either that the Colonies would reject it or that the people of this country are so provincial in their politics that they are unable to understand its magnitude and importance." Different people, different minds. While some see in the above quotation nothing but a determination to continue the struggle to the bitter end others regard it as a preliminary to a confession that neither the United Kingdom nor the Colonies are yet ready for so great a change as Mr. Chamberlain desires. As for retaliation that stands upon a very different footing, and even the Unionist Free Traders seem willing to go as far that. In the spirit of Mark Tapley the yellow journals dilate at length on the fact that 1903 is establishing a record in rainfall, but the precipita from the heavens is nothing in comparison with the deluge of oratory that is sweeping over the land. Since the last mail left Mr. Chamberlain has delivered three considerable speeches, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman two or more, while substantial contributions have been made by Lord Goschen, Mr. John Morley, Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, Lord George Hamilton, Mr. Winston Churchill, Lord Hugh Cecil, and ever so many more politicians. We have had many more Cabinet disclosures, but these revelations are beginning to Pall, and wise onlookers are asking themselves what our statesmen—to use a much misapplied word—can be about to give themselves away so completely. It has been a matter of universal observation that for some years past, let the reason be what it may, our veneration for the mother of Parliaments has sadly diminished; but while the House of Commons fell in public admiration the Cabinet rose in respect. Now it is the Cabinet that has fallen from its high estate. Party politics apart we want a general election to clear the air and enable us to make a fresh start, but whether we shall get it so soon as many have been anticipating seems doubtful One story that has been going about lately is that the dissolution would take place at Easter, but the "Daily Telgraph," which may be well informed, declares that Mr. Balfour will go on until he is beaten. There is good reason to believe that the Irish party for reasons of their own do not want a change of Ministry just yet, but a great deal will depend upon the attitude of the Liberal Unionists. Some of them, a small minority it would seem, side with Mr. Chamberlain. The rest have apparently come to the conclusion that their mission is at an end, and if they as well as a respectable number of Free Trade Conservatives think that Mr. Balfour's continuance in office will make for protection the country may be plunged into the turmoil of a general election even before Easter.

INDIA AND PREFERENTIALISM.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S ATTITUDE.

Why does Mr. Chamberlain continue to neglect India in his treatment of the fiscal problem? This is a question that many people have been asking during the past few weeks, and by none has the question been asked more eagerly than by those who remember what he said in his very first speech in favour of preferential tariffs. I allude of course to the famous address he delivered at Birmingham on the 15th of May last. Those who have been saying that Mr. Chamberlain had overlooked or ignored India completely evidently forget the following passage in the Birmingham deliverance:—"I am not going to-night to speak of those millions, hundreds of millions of our Indian and native fellow subjects for whom we have become responsible. It is upon us that the obligation lies to give them good government and in every way to promote their development and prosperity; and some day it might be worth my while and it might be possible for me to discuss with you, to confer with you upon all the important question which such an enormous obligation imposes. But to-night put that aside, and I consider only our relations to our own kinsfolk," and Lord Northbrook and the other ex-Viceroy's jogged as it were Mr. Chamberlain's memory a few weeks later in the House of Lords and pointed out some of the ways in which the interests of India might clash with the scheme as adumbrated at Birmingham. It was thought, therefore, that if not at Glasgow at any rate in his next speech he would take up the challenge thrown to him by Lord Northbrook, Lord Ripon, and Lord Elgin. But neither the second nor the third of the great speeches of his campaign contained anything to show that he has approached the subject other than from the point of view of the United Kingdom and the self-governing Colonies. In his fourth set speech that which he delivered at Tynemouth on Wednesday he mentioned our Eastern Empire by name specifically for the first time but only by way of illustration. He was dealing with the negotiations that will be necessary if the electors give him the mandate he desires. He does not believe that the Colonies when the time comes to negotiate—if it ever does come—will want to drive a hard bargain, but in any case he deprecates any attempt to represent their interests as host le to ours. He proceeded:—"I would not say here that something that was being done for Lancashire was therefore an injury to Yorkshire or that something given to Warwickshire was therefore an injury to Worcestershire; and what Yorkshire, Lancashire, Warwickshire, and Worcestershire are to this country, India, Australia, South Africa, and Canada are to the Empire What benefits them benefits us. If you benefit any one of us you cannot help benefiting the whole. The whole depends upon the parts You cannot have one of the parts diseased without the whole suffering It is impossible to conceive any kind of bargain that can be made which will be to the advantage of any and which will not be ultimately to the advantage of all." Now that the right hon. gentleman has brought himself to mention India he will perhaps at an early date make some answer to those who are apprehensive of the possible effect of his plans so far as that portion of the Empire is concerned.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON AND THE INDIAN ASPECT OF THE QUESTION.

After Lord George Hamilton's speech at Ealing last night Mr. Chamberlain can hardly remain silent on this branch of the subject. The ex-Secretary of State for India pointed out that with the exception of the self-governing colonies free trade prevails throughout the British Empire, and he asked whether for the sake of a problematical increase of eight and a half millions in our exports to those communities it is worth putting a tax of 5 per cent on 210 millions of food products. "The matter," he proceeded, "does not end here. India is the best consumer you have. India takes almost as many manufactured goods as Canada and Australasia combined. In India there is a system of free trade prevailing, the duties being only imposed for the purpose of revenue. Now, India itself is intensely protectionist; but so long as free trade is the policy of this Empire we have a perfect right to say that India shall adopt that system; but if you depart from free trade here, and decide, for your own benefit, to adopt a system of protection, and if you allow the protectionist colonies to get preferential treatment, are you not going to allow India to follow the same course?

If you do—I am only telling you what four Viceroys in the House of Lords stated, and I entirely endorse their statement—you raise up a political agitation and a state of unrest in India which will be serious. Moreover, your trade may in consequence lose more, especially such industries as the cotton trade than, you could get from the problematical benefits which Canada and Australia can confer. A fourth of the whole of our export of cotton goes to India, and any increase to the cost of production in that industry in Lancashire would be ruinous. And the cost of production must be raised unless wages were lowered. You, therefore, see when you look into this charming doubble of preferential tariffs, you will find that you lose far more than you gain." The "Times," and so far as I have observed all the other Chamberlainite organs, pass by Lord G. Hamilton's references to India. On the other hand the journals unfavourable to Preferentialism, including the "Standard," regard them as an important contribution to the discussion. Indeed the "Standard" describes the address in its entirety as one of the most interesting, and in some ways one of the most important, of the speeches which have so far been delivered in the course of the present controversy. By the way those people who when Lord G. Hamilton was in office were always underrating his ability and sneering at him as a non-descript must be feeling rather ashamed of themselves. Even in India Lord G. Hamilton never received his deserts. But to return to the "Standard" I must quote what the leading Conservative Journal says about that portion of his speech dealing with India: "The late Secretary of State has a fair title to speak of the splendid Dependency which our neo-Imperialists too often ignore when they talk about the Empire. They seem to forget that India, with its three hundred millions of British subjects, deserves some consideration. And India is virtually a Free-trade country. We hear much of the United States and Germany, with their absence of internal tariff barriers. But there are no tariff barriers between the various portions of the United Kingdom and the provinces of our Eastern Empire, which, together, include something like a fifth of the whole human race. What would be the effect of Protection on India and our relations with the greatest of all our Dominions over-sea? The weighty warnings of the Minister who was responsible for Indian affairs under Lord Salisbury, and who was trained, as he tells us, under Lord Beaconfield, should be duly pondered." The "Chronicle" in its leader summarises Lord G. Hamilton's principal points and observes :—"As for India—which Mr. Chamberlain seldom, if ever, mentions (on the principle, we suppose, that it is not in his department)—Lord George showed that as things are she would gain nothing by the scheme; but that we should lose much if, as we should in equity be compelled to do, we supplemented the adop ion of Protection in this country by allowing India to adopt it also." The "Westminster Gazette" quotes bodily the passage about India in Lord G. Hamilton's speech and remarks :—"That is the remarkable feature of Mr. Chamberlain's new taxation scheme—it seems to conceive the Empire as being made up of the mother-country and the self-governing Colonies. It seems rather a parochial Imperialism which forgets or neglects India and the Crown Colonies."

SIR LEWIS MIVER, M. P., AND MR. T. HART DAVIES.

Sir Lewis M'Iver, the poptlar Unionist member for the Western Division of Edinburgh, has recently been addressing his constituents on the Chamberlainite proposals. A day or two before he spoke the local Liberal paper invited him as a great authority on Indian subjects to explain how the ex-Colonial Secretary of State's scheme might be expected to affect our great dependency in the East. Sir Lewis, I am told, did not respond to the invitation, in fact did not mention India at all. Mr T. Hart Davies, the scholarly ex-Bombay Civilian, who is pluckily standing as Liberal candidate for the northern division of Hackney—hitherto a Conservative stronghold—tells me that the question to which he is devoting most attention in his speeches is not Preferentialism but Denominationalism, Nonconformists being strong in that part of the Metropolis. But he entertains pron unced opinions upon the fi cal question and he puts forward a view which is somewhat novel. There is, he holds no doubt that the enormous expansion of the British Empire has been looked on if not with approval at all events with tolerance by other powers because they saw that in our conquests we sought no exclusive trade privileges. "Our tenure of India, our incursion into Egypt and our conquest of the Transvaal would certainly have raised much more feeling if not active opposition had it not been thought that we were the consistent advocates and upholders of the open door. Hackney seems to have a strong attraction for Anglo-Indians. The late Sir Lewis Pelly sat for the constituency now being wooed by Mr. Hart-Davies while the late Sir W. Guyer Hunter and after him Sir Andrew Scoble, both Bombay men, represented another division of the same district. It will be interesting if Hackney should select as one of its members a third Bombayite.

THE ALASKA AWARD.

The telegraph will have informed you of the indignation (that is the only word to use) caused in Canada by the decision come to by the Alaska Tribunal. The annoyance created in the Dominion itself is fully reflected in the Canadian Colony here as I have the best reasons for knowing. Indeed I have been astonished, at som of the things I have heard from the mouths of Canadians even of the highest position although I am aware that it is a Colonial habit to call a spade a spade. One distinguished Canadian said to me that if England went to war to-morrow, however perilous might be her position and however just her cause, she would not have the assistance of a single soldier from the Dominion. Really I cannot see that the Canadians have any justification for railing against their defeat. Both sides cannot win in a case, and it is too late for them to accuse the United States Government of a breach of faith in appointing as their representatives politicians and not jurists. They should have made their objection at the time. Nor can it be admitted for a moment that the interests of Canada have been sacrificed for the sake of Imperial policy. If the three American politicians voted solid, as politicians across the Atlantic are apt to do, and without any consideration for the rights of the dispute, Lord Alverstone is not an American or even an English politician. He is an English judge, and the fact that he is an English judge is a sufficient guarantee to any Englishman that he decided exclusively on the merits of the case. It is a pity that our good friends from Canada should apparently not quite appreciate how high the standard of purity is on the English judicial bench. However we are all very sorry for them in their great disappointment, and hope that when the present sorrow has passed away we shall be as good friends as ever.

ENGLISH FOREIGN POLICY.

In commenting on the great success of King Humbert's visit to France the Paris correspondent of the "Times" quotes a favourite dictum of Bismarck that it is difficult to carry on for any length of time a foreign policy in opposition to the sympathies of the nation. Are we not now in England realising the truth of the Bismarckian saying? The recent abandonment after a long trial of a foreign policy vis-a-vis a country which shall be nameless is as every careful observer must admit largely if not entirely due to its having been in opposition to the sympathies of the nation. But it was not really until after the accesion of his Majesty King Edward that those who had fought hard against the feeling in question gave up the struggle. What caused the antipathy which has had for one of its consequences the Anglo-French rapprochement, and whether it was in all respects entirely justified are another matter. By the way the "Times" correspondent mentions that one of the things which specially pleased the Italian King was the thoroughly frank and genial manner of the President of the Republic "which (he adds) as I happen to know, also greatly impressed King Edward in his intercourse with M. Loubet." France certainly owes a great deal to the tactful, clear-headed, and unassuming son of the soil who now presides over its destinies'

CHRISTIAN LITERATURE SOCIETY FOR INDIA.

This Society, which was established as a memorial of the Mutiny of 1857, held its 45th annual meeting at Exeter Hall on Wednesday, under the chairmanship of Lord Northbrook, who was supported by several members of the Committee, including Mr. Coldstream and Colonel Davidson, who may be said to have represented the Punjab, Mr. A. R. Macdonald, formerly a member of the Bombay Civil Service, and Mr. Henry Morris and Mr. R. K. Buckle, C. I. E., both formerly of the Madras Civil Service, and the Rev. J. A. Armstrong, Secretary of the Society. The meeting was addressed by Mr. H. M. Birdwood, Rev. H. J. Schaffer, Mr. J. S. Hay, Superintendent of the Society's training school at Ahmednagar, the Rev. A. Birkett, Mr. Lee, a Singalese gentleman, Lord Radstock, and Mr. Henry Morris, much satisfaction being expressed by the several speakers at the good work done by the Society during the past year, the Report for which showed that 283 new books and new editions of old books, in 9 languages, including English, were published, while the number of Volumes issued exceeded 1½ millions, and the number of pages reached nearly 89 millions. During the past 45 years 3,192 works have been printed. The Society has, indeed, issued more books addressed to the moral and spiritual needs of the people of India than have been issued by all other Societies put together; and its work has been cordially appreciated by officers connected with the Civil administration of India. And this is not to be wondered at if the character of the Society's publications be considered, and if it be borne in mind that with the spread of popular education and the ever increasing influence of Western ideas, the love of learning and an absorbing desire to acquire fresh knowledge have also increased; and that to satisfy this legitimate craving, this sacred hunger, good food, free food, if possible cheap food, at all events, and of the most wholesome kind, should be provided if their moral and spiritual growth is not to be blighted by any pernicious substitute that may be nearest at hand; unhappily much unwholesome literature has found its way to the houses of the people. The Christian Literature Society has endeavoured to meet this urgent want of the time, and has met it successfully. It is interesting to read even the titles of some of its publications. For instance 7 vols. have been issued of translations of the smaller of Max Muller's "sacred books of the East." Then there is a work on "The Governor-General of India" by Mr. Henry Morris, and there are also books regarding Afghanistan, Babylon, and Nineveh, about famous Astronomers, and famous missionaries, on the Explorations of Stanley, and papers on the Indian questions of the day, and on many other weighty subjects of the highest interest. In some of these works a good deal of attention has been given by the venerable Dr. Murdoch, whose life and life's work have been so closely identified with the interests of the Society, to the promotion of loyalty among our Indian fellow subjects by showing exactly what the British Government has done for India and the advantages of British Rule. The real causes of famines are explained, so that Indian students, with these books in their hands, will be slow to believe that famines were unknown before the advent of British rule, or that India has been steadily impoverished by "British misrule." In 'The Indian Empire Reader," which Dr. Murdoch has compiled for the use of schools, we have a discourse on the nature of true patriotism, a retrospect of former invasions of the country, of periods of internecine strife, and of raids which once wrecked the happiness of the people, and an exposition also of peaceful progress under their present rulers and suggestions for improving Indian agriculture and developing Indian manufactures. The volume is intended as a Message of Peace, to show that the interests of Indians and Europeans are identical, and that the welfare of the country will best be secured by harmonious co-operation henceforward. It is easy to understand, therefore, why a former Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the late Sir Alexander Mackenzie, said at an annual meeting of the Society, four years ago, every administrator in India "owed a debt of gratitude to Dr. Murdoch." Indeed, no one who has lived long in India, and investigated the subject at all, can for a moment be in any doubt as to the immense importance and value of the Society's work.

MR. J. R. ROYLE, C.I.E.

I think I have already stated that Mr. Royle retires from the Curatorship of the Indian Section of the Imperial Institute on the 1st of January next. It will be very difficult to replace him in the office he is quitting, and when he has held ever since the establishment of the Imperial Section. Before that he had been Assistant to Sir George Birdwood at the India Office, an appointment in which he distinguished himself by the admirable arrangements made by him in the Indian Courts of the great international Exhibition of Paris, Vienna, Antwerp, Amsterdam, and Brussels, and at the numerous local Exhibitions in this country in which India took an official or any representative part. Mr. Royle received for these services, after the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886, the honour of the C.I.E. As is well known he is the son of the late John Forbes Royle, the Indian botanist, and one of the most distinguished pharmacologists of modern Europe. It was in acting for many years as his father's assistant that Mr Royle obtained the great and accurate knowledge by which he is distinguished of the economic botany of India, and he also inherited his father's taste for classical learning, and it was this rare combination of classical culture and special scientific knowledge, added to his expert skill in mechanics, which made Mr. Royle the successful Exhibition official he has shown himself, and secured him the reputation of being one of the best museum Curators in the United Kingdom. Mr. Royle began life in the old Royal army, but after only two or three years' service was invalided on account of inveterate malarial poisoning, from which he has never ceased to suffer

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE AFTER MR ROYLE.

There has been considerable speculation for some time past as to what is to be done with the Indian Section of the Imperial Institute after Mr. Royle's retirement. Some have looked, because they hoped for its abolition, and even its friends have all but despaired as to what might happen. A special Committee appointed by the India Office has had the question under consideration for some time past; and I now hear that it has at last reported in favour of continuing the existing arrangements. This is rather a surprising result; which, however, should be really no surprise if the critics of the present arrangements had only studied them, not on their merits but from the point of view of personal dynamics. There is a proverb that one enemy can do more harm than one hundred friends; but that is because friends are usually passive and enemies active.

But if the enemies are only men of words and friends men of deed, then we have to read the proverb the reverse way one friend against the world in arms! I have little doubt, however, that with an energetic man like Mr. Wyndham Dunstan at the head of the Institute, and Mr. Rose of the India Office acting under him as Curator, and with Mr. Holderness, Revenue Secretary at the India Office, that all will not only go well with the renewed modus vivendi between the India Office and the Imperial Institute, but that before long so great a success will have been scored, as to dumbfounder those who have apparently been so completely surprised by the issue of the India Office Conference in anticipation of Mr. Royle's retirement.

THE CHURCH CONGRESS.

The Church Congress has come to an end; and the only practical result of it, so far as can be observed, is that it has rather served to intensify, if not embitter, the "Passive resistance" that has now overspread the whole country to the new Educational Act. One other feature of it I must also notice, that again for the third time a Church Congress has been held without a concomitant Exhibition of Church millinery and Church furniture and Ecclesiastical decorations generally. When the last Exhibition of this sort was held it was at the Imperial Institute. In connection with the Church Congress of that year I reported to you that Sir George Birdwood having been called upon by the ecclesiastical dignitaries presiding to address the meeting, he, after saying that his only resource when called upon to speak without time for preparation was to tell the truth, proceeded at once to denounce the gross impropriety of a Church congress be ng run on commercial lines, and for the advertisement of manufacturers of ecclesiastical vestments and the utensils of divine worship. He was entirely for the development of ecclesiastical Art, but it should be done in a spirit of piety, and not of business profit. I reported the speech at length at the time; and probably no so short a speech ever before had so immediate a result; for from that time to this no commercial side-shows have been held in connection with the annual meetings of the Church Congress. On the other hand the Christian women throughout the land are, as advised by Sir George Birdwood, more and more devoting themselves to the encouragement of local art in connection with the parish churches.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Intelligence at Norwick, the capital of East-Anglia, must be exceedingly high if what a correspondent informs the "Times" be true. This gentleman specially objects to the title which the Anti-Chamberlainite Unionists have given to their association—Free Food League. "There are," he says "people in Norwich who will vote for Sir Samuel Hoare at the next election in the expectation not only of a total remission of existing taxes on tea, sugar, and coffee, but of a distribution of free food after the election." Sir Samuel Hoare who is well known in connection with certain Indian commercial enterprises is one of the Conservative members for Norwich and an active opponent of Mr. Chamberlain's scheme.

"The Samuel Pepys Club" recently established will hold its inauguration dinner at the Clothworkers' Hall on the 1st of December next. The principal members are Mr. H B. Wheatly, F. S. A. President Sir Alexander Binnie, Sir George Birdwood, the Rev. A. B. Boyd-Carpenter, Sir Frederick Bridge, Sir Ernest Clarke, S. Pepys Cockerell, Sir Homewood Crawford, Lionel Cust, G. Lawrence Gomme, Edmund Gosse, Sir F. Hadyn Green, Joseph Knight, Professor Laughton, Sidney Lee, W. M. Meredith, Max Pemberton, the Hon. Everard Pepys, Walter Evelyn Pepys, the Hon. W. Pember Reeve, Sir Owen Roberts, Thomas Seccombe, Alexander Siemens, T. Ashby Sterry, the Revd. Master of the Temple, Carmichael Thomas, and Mr. Danby Wheatley, the Secretary.

DEATH OF A PARSEE POLITICAL OFFICER.

We regret to record the death on Friday night of Khan Bahadur Dhunjisha Hormusjee Karaka a his residence on Kaumbala Hill. The Karaka family have enjoyed the confidence of Government for the last century and a half in various departments and at various stations of the Bombay Presidency. The great grandfather of the deceased gentleman was in the service of a Dutch merchant named Karack in Surat, hence the family assumed this surname. Mr. Hormusjee Rustomjee Karaka, the father of the deceased, had served Government for thirty-five years in the Commissariat Department, at Rajkot and Ahmedabad. His elder brother, Mr. Dinshaw Hormusjee, was Income Tax Assessor at Ahmedabad and head clerk to the Collector of that district, as well as an honorary Magistrate. He had also acted as Presidency Magistrate for some time in Bombay. His younger brother Mr. Behramjee was Police Superintendent of the Morvi State. The late Mr. Dhanjishaw joined the Government service as head clerk in the Rajkot Commissariat Department. He was appointed accountant in 1864 in the office of the Political Agent of Kathiawar, and was subsequently promoted Fourth Assistant Agent, and rose step by step to an important post in the Agency. In 1870 he published the Kathiawar Local Directory, which became an annual publication up to 1896, embodying a vast amount of information relating to the various districts of the province, their revenue, police and criminal statistics, Agency orders for the guidance of its officers, &c. In 1872 the deceased was appointed Special Agent of Bantwa Pratt by Colonel Anderson, and in 1874 he was posted as Second Deputy Assistant Agent with the powers of a Station Magistrate, Jail Superintendent, Treasury Officer and Judge of the Court of Small Causes. In 1883 he was raised to the status of First Deputy Assistant Agent. He was a staunch Zoroastrian, and took a leading part in establishing a fire temple in Rajkot. During the prevalence of famine in Kathiawar in 1877 he succeeded in relieving the poor of the Province, and in February, 1887, he was invested with the title of Khan Bahadur at the time of the Jubilee celebration of the late Queen-Empress Victoria. On the 2nd May, 1887, Colonel Wedehouse, in a Darbar held for the purpose, presented him with the Sanad of this distinction, when he had completed twenty-eight years' service. In remembrance of this auspicious occasion the Khan Bahadur set aside the sum of Rs. 4,000 for opening a charitable dispensary in Rajkot. He was also a great patron of Technical schools, and presented the sum of Rs. 3 000 for awarding scholarships to the students attending those schools, and a further sum of Rs. 1,000 for distributing prizes to the boys and girls of the Kathiawar or Gujrati schools. He had then retired from Government service and settled in Bombay, where by genial good nature he had made a host of friends. In 1894 he was nominated a Justice of the Peace for the city of Bombay.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	4	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada,	1	0	14
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	5	5	25
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	2
G Mahim and Worli	0	1	4
Water Division	1	4	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	2
Total	11	12	74
Same date last year	18	15	116

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yeterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	2	2	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	11
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	4	22
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	2
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	11
Total	7	8	70
Same date last year	11	11	95
Total plague deaths to date	253,479	215,593	

INOCULATION.

On the 7th November the plague prophylactic was issued from the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay, as under :—Bangalore, 2,008 doses; and Poona, 105 doses.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops decay, gives to teeth the a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot. 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

G. I. P. RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS.

CAMP AT DHOND.

THE ANNUAL INSPECTION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DHOND, NOVEMBER 7.

After an interval of two years the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers are again under canvas at Dhond. Last year, it will be remembered, in consequence of heavy pressure of work due to the Delhi Durbar, it was found impossible to hold the annual camp far away from Bombay nor upon the same scale as had previously been the case. A week of practice under canvas was, however, obtained near the company's workshops at Parel, and though the work was necessarily restricted by the environment of the camp a useful programme was gone through. This year a most enjoyable time has been spent up to the present, and the past week has greatly increased the efficiency of the members of the corps who have been enabled to avail themselves of the opportunities presented by the camp. The lines are not fixed upon the site previously occupied. That situation has been given up to a plague segregation camp. However, the corps has obtained a capital bit of ground, situated at the side of the railway, about three hundred yards beyond Dhond station. The site is hardly so good as that used previously, but it is dry, and the men have enjoyed very comfortable quarters. The parade ground is situated close to the camp, and is admirably adapted for the purposes for which it has been used. Up to the present the weather with the exception of the opening day has been warm but very pleasant. When the corps took up their quarters under canvas they were greeted by a rather heavy shower of rain which lasted two or three hours, and which reduced the ground for a short time to the state of a quagmire. However, the corps has been spared the repetition of such an unpleasant state of things.

Yesterday and to-day the mornings have been cold, evidence of the fact that cold weather conditions are setting in, and next week when the second batch arrives at Dhond there is every reason to believe that they will enjoy even pleasanter climatic conditions than those which have prevailed this week. The officers in command since the camp opened have been :—Lieutenant-Colonel O'Neill, Major Hart, Major Barnard, Captain and Adjutant Forbes, Captain Thomson, Captain Jacobs, Lieutenant Trimming, Lieutenant Herbert, 2nd-Lieutenant Stokes, and the Rev. R. H. Gundry (Chaplain). During the past week there have been about 330 of all ranks in training, and it is expected that that number will be increased when the second batch arrives. In all it is believed that between seven hundred and eight hundred men will be able to undergo a period's training. The present batch will leave camp to-night to relieve those who are to arrive on Tuesday. During the week the main object of the training has been to accustom the men to the use of the new magazine rifle. This weapon was served to the corps in April last, and naturally enough the men have had few opportunities until now of testing its merits. Some fears have been expressed as to the safety of the weapon, but the experience of the past week goes to show that these are groundless. On Wednesday the corps was inspected by Major-General Collins, the Inspector-General of Volunteers in India. He witnessed the men perform a course of musketry practice at the fire range, and afterwards inspected them on parade. At the close of the inspection he spoke in terms of appreciation of what he had seen of the efficiency of the corps. He said that the men appear to have a very fair knowledge of the new rifle, and he was also pleased with the way in which the section commanders did their work. Alluding to the doubt which had been expressed as to the safety of using the magazine he said that for his own part he did not think there was any fear of danger if the men handled their rifles properly. It was perfectly true, he went on, that the rifle would go off if the trigger was pulled when it was at full cock, and if it was pointed in the wrong direction accidents would occur But the rifle was meant to go off when the trigger was pulled, and it would be a very bad one if it failed to do so If the men made themselves perfectly acquainted with the weapon and exercised the same which was necessary there need be no accidents. The use of the magazine was extremely desirable for volunteers as well as regulars. The General also expressed his satisfaction with the camp arrangements, and especially with the facilities provided for the men's mess. During the week various competitions have been held. One for the best attack practice at the range was won by the company under the command of Captain Jacobs. The company drill competition was won by "N" company. The guard mounting competition was won by "B" company.

The enjoyment of the men has been greatly enhanced during the week by various entertainments and "sing songs" arranged in the evenings. One of the most pleasing of these was a 'camp fire" held on the evening of the 5th instant. A word of praise is due to the members of the band for the excellent progress they have made recently under the direction of Bandmaster Mallandaine. On Thursday a successful programme of sports was carried out

This morning by the train which reaches Dhond at about half-past seven o'clock Brigadier-General Willcocks, accompanied by Lieutenant Langhorne, as orderly officer, arrived for the purpose of finally inspecting the camp and for the distribution of the medals gained during the year. Immediately after his arrival he inspected three companies at drill under their company officers, and afterwards witnessed attack practice at the range by the company under the command of Captain Jacobs. The butts are situated on Scorpion Hill, a few hundred yards beyond the site of the old camp. The men under the General's instructions were ordered to advance under cover and to fire individually and in volleys. These operations were carried out very successfully. As a matter of fact the ground is well suited for the purposes of an attack. It is thickly covered with grass, and the knolls of vegetation and maize plants afford excellent cover for an attacking force. For an hour or so the rattle of musketry gave the manœuvres an exceedingly realistic atmosphere. Shooting was commenced at 1,200 yards, and for the first two or three volleys the men hardly seemed to have got the range. As they neared the butts however, the quality of the practice increased immensely and the bullets sang merrily around the butts. The little clouds of sand spurned up by the balls and the patter upon the targets was evidence that a defending force would have had a very warm time. Eighteen per cent. of hits were made, and in view of the fact the weapon is new to the corps this was not at all a bad result. General Willcocks witnessed the operations from a piece of rising ground behind the station. Later in the morning he went round the camp and appeared to be well satisfied with what he saw.

In the evening a ceremonial parade of the corps was held for the purpose of the review by the Inspecting Officer, and the distribution of prizes. The battalion was formed up in line, and upon his arrival the Inspecting officer was met by the customary salute. The General then inspected the ranks, and subsequently Private Roberts of "G" Company was called out and presented with the volunteer long service medal. The battalion then marched past in column and returned in quarter column. Addressing the corps the Inspecting Officer said there could be no doubt after what he had seen that day both on parade in the morning and afternoon—there could be no sort of doubt in his mind that they were a very efficient volunteer battalion. Their drill at that afternoon's ceremonial was remarkably good. He knew that they had had very little practice, and that fact showed that if the battalion was good ordinarily it could be made, with very little trouble, good at ceremonial drill. With reference to the morning's work he noticed that they had some very bad faults. There was too much talking on parade, and in the drill of the three companies which he witnessed quite 75 per cent. of the men were talking. No doubt that was due to the fact that some of the men were trying to correct others, but it was an occasion when there should have been no talking. As to the shooting he noticed that the company he witnessed at practice advanced very quietly. He hardly heard a voice, and that showed that if they only thought of the exigencies of the occasion there was no necessity for one member of the corps to instruct another. The company when attacking took cover very well indeed. The General also alluded to the loss of ammunition which occurred in an advance of this description. At the end of the parade the company officer stated that he had one more round than when he started. (Laughter.) If he could only do this upon every occasion there would be a great saving to Government, (Laughter.) He was very pleased with what he had seen and if they bore in mind what he had said with respect to talking in the ranks, he might next year have an even better opinion of the battalion than he had at the present time. The parade then terminated. In the evening the officers of the corps assembled at dinner to meet the Inspecting Officer and a very pleasant evening was spent. The usual dance with which the camp terminated brought the week's proceedings to a very successful close. All through the week the men have taken the keenest of interest in their work, and have striven hard to increase their efficiency. There have been very few cases of sickness, and nothing has occurred to mark the pleasant and successful progress of events.

As has been mentioned already the new batch will arrive at Dhond on Tuesday or Wednesday. The general scheme of the operations which have been planned for the coming week is the defence of the Railway station. It will be remembered that two years ago manœuvres on similar lines were conducted. During the week also there will be competitions for buglers and signallers, and various social events have been projected.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—OCTOBER 28.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major J F Whyte B
Capt F C W Ware B
Mr M D Bell M Cov
Mr W J Weightman Bo
Capt G H Prevost 125th Napier's Rifles
Capt H P E Parker 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Beloochis
Lieut E W Danson R I M
Chief Engineer T Walmsley R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col F F MacCarthy I M S B 1 mo and 29 days' furl
Major H Bonham-Carter B 4 mo M C
Capt-Lieut J Farmer B 7 days' furl
Mr M Smither B Cov 1 week's furl
Mr F G Harrison B Cov ful to Feb 28 1904
Mr F MacIlaine B Cov furl to Jan 24 1904
Mr A St J Ingle B 17 days furl
Mr L G Smith B 3 mo M C
Mr J Cowie B 1 week's furl
Mr J S Killa B furl on private affairs commuted to leave on M C and extended 2 mo.
Mr R Wright B 1 mo M C
Major A J de Lothiniere M 2 weeks' furl
Mr F A Johnston M extraordinary leave on M C for 1 year
Mr C du P Thornton M furl to Dec 24 1903
Mr H W Lushington M 3 mo furl (cancels return)
Capt F de B Hancock Bo 1 week's furl
Mr F C O Beaman Bo Cov furl for 1 mo and 20 days
Capt C V N Lyne 76th Punjabis 1 mo M C
Capt T S Nav's I M S 6 weeks
Capt T H Jeffcoat L A 2 m. M C
Lieut F T Hodgson I A 2 mo M C
Lieut J Simpson 1-10th Goorkha Rifles 2 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut Col C S A Ranking I M S B
Capt A T Chamlar B
Capt C J Windham B
Mr S R Daniels B Cov
Mr M Smither B Cov
Mr R C Hamilton B Cov
Mr C A Radice B Co
Mrs S Wilberforce B Cov
Mr J Cuthbert B
Mr W B Haughton B
Mr R C Castle B
Mr A St J Ingle B
Mr J Molony B
Mr F Roddis B
Mr F C Crawford B
Mr H Bloor B
Mr B Robertson C S I C I E B
Mr H Cavnell B
Major A J de Lothiniere M
Mr A R Knapp M Cov
Mr R H A Jobston M
Mr C du P Thornton M
Mr S Cox m
Mr T G Nayar M
Capt de B Hancock Bo
Mr S M Edwards Bo Cov
Mr T D Fry Bo Cov
Mr L Smith Bo
Mr E O Mawson Bo
Mr G Walton Bo
Major J A G Rainsford 92nd Punjabis
Capt E R B Murray 89th Punjabis
Capt R T Anwyl Passingham 73rd Punjabis
Major J R Tod 7th Lancers
Major C Herbert D S O I A
Major G M Baldwin Guides Corps
Major A C Bourchier 66th Berar Inf
Capt W A Baly I A
Capt C W Trase 36th Dogras
Capt F Blizy-Withers 107th Pioneers
Capt J Davidson I M S
Lieut C T Morris I A
Lieut C Marchant Barrack Dept
Lieut E H C Brander 2nd Queen's Own Rajpoot Light Inf

SPORTS AT THE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

THE annual athletic sports held in connection with the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute took place on Saturday afternoon on the grounds of the Institute at Byculla. An interesting programme of events had been drawn up by the committee responsible for the arrangements of the entertainment. The arrangements were satisfactory and all the events on the card were well filled. The premises were decorated with flags and bunting, and a course for the various races had been prepared in the spacious compound. There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen present on the spot The following were the officials :—President, Mr. H. Monie; Vice-President, Mr. S. Joyce; Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Mr T. S. Dawson. Committee—Messrs V. R. Cowaik, Geo Verghese, B B Pradhan, F N Mulla, N Sanyal, E Winkler, and J C Bhappu—Referee, Mr H Monie. Judges—Messrs S. Joico and T S Dawson, Starter—Mr. T S Dawson A string band was in attendance and played choice selections of music during the afternoon. The following were the results :—

HIGH JUMP—E W Winkler 1, M F Mulla 2, and G John 3

1-2 MILE CYCLE RACE—G Verghese, 1, J C Bhappu 2, and V V Paranjpe 3.

100 YARDS SACK RACE—W H Pitale 1, and V V Paranjpe 2.

ONE MILE CYCLE RACE—M D Engineer 1, V R Mudlier 2 and V V Paranjpe 3.

ONE MILE EX-STUDENTS' CYCLE RACE—P B Lam 1, and J F Dubash 2.

OBSTACLE RACE—Paranjpe 1, and Mulla and Winkler (tie) 2

FINAL HURDLE RACE—Winkler 1, Foy 2, Kothare 3

EXTRA CYCLE RACE—V V Paranjpe.

COMIC RACE (to run 100 yards, eat a biscuit and drink a bottle of ginger-beer and return)—Mozes 1, Billimori 2, and Pereira 3.

TUG OF WAR which was the last event on the card was contested between the first year 12 and the second and third year 11 students, and resulted in the win for the latter.

At the conclusion of the programme Mrs F F Gordon distributed the prizes to the winners in the various events, and the proceedings terminated with three cheers to Mrs Gordon and three to Mr Monie.

THE CHANDUR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE eighth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Saturday at the registered office, Bruce Lane, Mr. Gokuldas Madhowjee, chairman of the board, presiding. The following was the directors' report :—

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders their eighth annual report and audited accounts of the company for the year ending 31st August, 1903. The cotton crop in Berar District on the whole may be considered a satisfactory one, it contributed to the satisfactory result of the seasons working. The total number of bales pressed at the Company's factory during the year under report is 8,147 against 7,334 in the preceding year. The total number of cotton pallas ginned at the company's factory during the year under report is 6,930 1-2 against 7,193 3-4 pallas ginned in the preceding year. The profit and loss account for the year 1902-1903 shows, after adding the credit balance of Rs. 6,738-11-0 brought over from the last year's account, a credit balance of Rs. 27,471-15-1 which your directors propose to apportion as follows :—

To pay a dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per share on 640 fully paid up shares Rs. 19,200; to carry to depreciation fund account Rs. 1,000; to pay bonus to the company's employees Rs. 2,0: to carry forward to next year's account Rs. 7,001-15-1 : total Rs. 27, 471,15:1. Mr. Mathuradas Gokuldass retires from the board by rotation, but is eligible for relection. You are requested to appoint an auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration. The company's property (including buildings and machinery) is insured for Rs. 1,18,500.

The directors report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per share was declared; and a bonus of Rs. 275 was sanctioned for the company's employes. Mr. Mathuradas Gokuldas was re-elected a director. Mr. Ramrao Anandrao was appointed auditor with a remuneration of Rs. 75 for the year. The best thanks of the shareholders were accorded to the directors, and the secretaries, treasurers, and agent for the excellent management of the company's affairs during the past year. The proceedings ended with the customary compliment to the chairman,

ARMIES OF THE BALKANS.

BULGARIA'S FINE MILITARY SYSTEM.

Few Bulgarians—indeed, none but the most enlightened—realise that the nation is isolated. Servia and Greece are sulky and suspicious; Roumania is openly hostile.

Bulgaria says she can place 3 0,000, men in the field, Servia nearly 310,000, the war strength of the Roumanian army is 209,000, but the latter figure is more reliable and of more practical value than those of Bulgaria and Servia which include certain reserves of doubtful worth, even of doubtful existence.

A comparison of the figures given in the following table is instructive. Unfortunately, writes a special correspondent of the "Daily Express" I have not the figures for Greece.

	Population millions.	Army Peace.	Army War.	Military exp nditure in ordinary times Sterling.
Turkey	30	250,000	1,200,000	7,0 0,00
Roumania	6	13 ,000	200,000	2,00 ,000
Bulgaria	3½	50,000	300,000	1,000,000
Servia	2½	2 ,000	310,000	7 0,000

The Servian army is, then by far the cheapest; the Roumanian the most expensive. It must be taken into consideration that while Bulgarian administration is honest and Servian fairly so, in both Turkey and Roumania a certain proportion of the normal expenditure is absorbed by corruption and mismanagement.

The amount thus wasted is naturally larger in Turkey than in Roumania, although I believe that if a percentage could be established the rate would be found higher in Roumania.

It is Bulgarian's uncertainty as to the mental state of her neighbours which has prevented war so far.

BULGARIA'S REGULARS.

The Bulgarian regular army is excellent—here I can praise without stint, and I have had good opportunities of judging.

Both officers and men work hard—too hard, according to some opinions. The Roumanian officer-loafer is an unknown apparition here. The Bulgarian takes his profession seriously, and labours assiduously also on the theoretical and slientific side. This is the more creditable to him, as the average Bulgarian standard of both intelligence and education is not high—below the Roumanian and even the Turkish.

And the Bulgarians can march. History has proved it. In 1885 the 4th (Plevna Regiment did sixty miles through slush and snow, in twenty-six hours and this is only one instance among many in the national campaigns.

The permission given to soldiers, at all times, to wear on the march the native rawhide sandals with foot and leg bandages, instead of the doubtful boots provided by Government, contributes much towards excellent results and practically counter-balances what would otherwise be a grave disadvantage

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 22ND OCTOBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, Captain A. G. Cubitt, R. N. R., arrived inharbour on Saturday morning, with the English mails of the 23rd October She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Balfour Col J H
Wyatt Rev
Lady Rev E
Thomas Miss
Willis Miss
Ker Mr and Mrs J H and infant
Mackenzie Mrs and Miss
Herbert Rev and Mrs
Wootton Rev C W
Joseph Mr J G
Radley Mr and Mrs B V and infa
Forgan Rev R
Cairns Mr M P
Low Mr and Mrs C P and child
Willis Miss
Newberry Mr and Mrs
Sefton Mr S
Gabbitt Mr
Holmes Rev
Jackson Rev
Manley Rev
Wilsmore Mrs
Goudge Mr and Mrs J and child
Cresswell Mr
Chapman Ms
Garwood Capt and Mrs
Aitcheson Miss
Hudson Mr R H
Campbell Mr
Shearman Mr
Inglis Mr
Lawrence Mrs and infant
Palmer Mr I J
Holman M J
Gunn Mr
Willis Mrs and 2 Misses
Johnson Mrs and 2 Misses
Kepell Hon and Mrs
Hamilton Major and Mrs
Skerpwith Lt
Armstrong Col and Mrs
Craven Mr C H
Dunne Mr and Mrs
Jones Col
Carnac R Mr
Ricketts Capt and Mrs
Bankier Mrs child and infant
Ranking Col G
Aitken Mr and Mrs R
Russell Mr
Chitty Mr and Mrs
Stewart Capt
Sullivan Capt Mrs and infant
Hughes Miss
Measures Mr R
Heyfiel Mr

FROM MARSEILLES.

Dunford Mrs E
Oppenheim Mr
Faith Mr N W
Harris Mr E B
Farson Mr W
Bate Miss
Nairne Miss E
Marshall Mr J R
Sperling Mr and Mrs A W
Scott Mr and Mrs E
Greathead Mr and 2 Misses
Crichton Major and Mrs
Madras Bishop of
Whitehead Mrs
Rickard Capt
West Mr
Adams Mr
Walton Mr and Mrs
Harper Lt
Shakespear Mr and Mrs
Morgan Mrs and infant
Clark Mr W
Watson Lt-Col
Barry Mrs
Brown Lt
Goodall Mr
Manning Mr and Mrs
Tweedie Mr A G
Beeton Lt
Atkinson Col G
O'Kinnealy Mr P
Nethercole Mr
Rose Mr and Mrs and infant
Cathcart Mr
How Capt and Mrs
Hohn Mr and Mrs
Forteath Mr
Geddes Mr and Mrs and Mr G W
Storey Lt P S
Thomson Mr A
Duke Col
Rowendson Mr
Carew-Smith Mrs
Stewart Lt
Prideaux Mr W
Guchet Mrs A
Meik Mr P
Duncombe Lady
Baker Miss
Reid Mr R
Oliver
Armstrong Major
Langhorne Mr I
Cobbs Capt
Hughes Lt
Lorimer Mr and Mrs
Prinsep Sir
Ullah Mr R
Berry Mr J
Fashori Mr
Alexander Mr
Le Marchand Mr
Woodbridge Mr W
Lambe Mr H

FROM BRINDISI.

Wigley Mr T
Glade Mr D
Blascheck Mr H
Cowell Mr J
Gill Mr H
Wyndham Mr B
Unwin Capt
Muller Mr

FROM ADEN.

Wilkinson Mr G
Thomson Mr Q
Buchanan Mr F
Crasto Lt
Siexlo Lt
Youssoffally Mr R
Sacella Mr T
Patel Mrs, child and Miss

FROM PORT SAID.—Oldershaw Col

DISCOVERY OF MISS HICKMAN'S BODY.

The body of Miss Sohia Frances Hickman, M.D., daughter of Mr E. F. Hickman, of Courtfield-gardens, South Kensington, was discovered on Sunday October 18, in Sidmouth Wood, Richmond Park Miss Hickman, who was 29 years of age, disappeared on Saturday, August 15, [illegible] Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, London, where she had taken up for a fortnight the work of another lady surgeon. She was not seen to leave the Hospital; but Miss King, a medical student, saw her in the Gray's inn-road, walking in the direction of Holborn after 1 o'clock on the afternoon of that day, and from that time all trace of Miss Hickman was lost. A letter which her father addressed to the "Times" was given wide publicity in the Press, the police made special efforts to trace her movements, and a substantial reward was offered for information which would lead to her discovery. All those agencies, however, failed to throw any light on the mystery of her disappearance, although many supposed clues were diligently followed up by the police and others. Her body, as has been said, has been found in Richmond Park—a locality indicated, curiously enough, by her father in his first letter Mr. Hickman then wrote describing his daughter's habits :—"She is a splendid walker, fond of Wimbledon-common, Coombe Wood, Richmond, and the country generally."

The part of Sidmouth Wood, Richmond Park, where the body was found is rather more than a dozen years inside the wood. Inside the open iron fence of the wood, which is high, but not at all difficult to climb, there is a broad and very dense belt of rhododendrons, which extends nearly round the whole of the wood, which is about a mile in circumference. It was beneath one of the bushes of this that the body was found, at half-past 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, by a lad named Mackinney, who with some playmates was searching for chestnuts in the plantation.

The examination of the clothing showed that it bore the name of Hickman on the tabs, and shortly after day-light a search among the dead leaves disclosed a small St. John Ambulance cross with Miss Hickman's name upon it. The family were then informed of the discovery, and an old servant who had known Miss Hickman from her childhood visited the mortuary on their behalf, and at once and positively identified the clothing.

It is not at present possible to advance any theory as to the precise way in which Miss Hickman met her death. It may be assumed, however, that she crossed th e fence into the plantation whilst alive, and that the body was not conveyed there, as it would be very difficult if not almost impossible to hoist a body over the fence, and the gates are always kept locked. Mr. Sawyer, the deputy ranger of the park, said on Monday that the plantation, except that it is patrolled by the keepers, is visited by no one, and that it would be quite easy for a body to remain for months in the thick undergrowth undiscovered. The wood has not been shot through this season, but this would have taken place in a few weeks time. It is tolerably certain that Miss Hickman was not made away with for purposes of robbery, as her watch, of some value, a pair of gold rimmed spectacles, and some other articles that would probably in that case have been removed were found upon her.

The wood in which the body was found is one of the largest in Richmond Park and lies on the left hand side of the road as one goes from Richmond to Kingston, about 400 yards away, and just opposite Pembroke-lodge. The wood is very full of game and it is no doubt also infested by rats from the Pembroke lodge stables.

At the inquest on Wednesday afternoon in the Richmond Petty Sessional Court Police-inspector Cleve described the position of the body when found. Police sergeant Newlove corroborated the evidence of the last witness, and said the clothing was quite intact and not disarranged. The next morning he found a glass medicine bottle lying near the spot, and also a gingerbeer bottle a dozen feet away. The latter, he thought had been thrown into the plantation. The body was so screened by the rhododendrons that it was possible to walk within a yard of it without seeing it. It would have been very difficult for another person to have placed it where it was found, and it would certainly have taken the strength of four men to lift it over the plantation fence. Six members of the search party were required to lift the stretcher and body over.

Police-sergeant Rodwell was equally emphatic in his opinion as to the difficulty that would have been experienced in putting the body where it was found. He thought it would have been impossible.

Dr. Gardiner, the Richmond divisional surgeon, described the position of the body in the plantation much as the police-inspector had done. The head lay about five or six inches only away from it. Several of the teeth had fallen out of the lower jaw, as if they had rotted out. The neck was quite gone, and he could only find the second vertebre, lying between the head and the body. He did not observe any marks of violence. The hands and feet had been greatly gnawed away. There were no broken boughs or other signs of disturbance in the vicinity; and the attitude of the body was that of a person who had lain down naturally to sleep or to rest. On Tuesday afternoon, aided by Professor Pepper and by his own assistant, Dr. Saward, he made a "post mortem" examination and dissection of the body. No part of it or of the head showed any signs of bone fracture, bullet wounds, or cuts. The soft parts of the head were almost entirely gnawed away, and the flesh was extensively gnawed off the body and limbs. Only one joint of any one finger was left. The liver spleen and right kidney were entirely gone, and the greater part of the larger intestine; but the stomach was just discernible. The lungs were much shrunken. His opinion was that Miss Hickman had been dead for quite two months, and that there was no evidence of death being due to external violence. He did not doubt that the detachment of the head had been due to gnawing by animals of some sort, and to general decomposition. It was not due to violence before death.

Professor Pepper, from the Home Office, corroborated the evidence of Dr. Gardiner so far as he was able, and said, in reply to the coroner, that even had Miss Hickman taken any medicine it was not likely, owing to the decomposition of the body, that this would be detected.

The inquest was adjourned to Thursday, November 5, at 1-30 p. m.

THE IMPERIAL STATESMAN.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ANSWERS HIS CRITICS.

A PATRIOTIC PROPOSAL.

One more important stage on the road to success was covered on October 20th by Mr. Chamberlain at his great meeting in Newcastle. It would be difficult indeed to exaggerate the force and fire of the Northumbrian welcome which he received from the packed pit and crowded galleries when he first appeared upon the platform, and still more when he rose to begin his speech. Newcastle did not need to have the whole story told over again from the start upon this first occasion of its being broached in public upon English soil, and the speaker knew it. The fervour of Glasgow and Greenock has spread, as was shown conclusively on Tuesday, and will be shown many times again over the whole of the country, and this splendid audience by the Tyne waited to hear the great champion of the Empire united, not with any initial indifference or impartiality, but with the sanguine enthusiasm of the followers of a great and conquering leader.

In the true leader's spirit Mr. Chamberlain showed himself closely in touch with the temper of the men he was dealing with. The consummate ease and deftness and comedy of his introductory references to his critics and opponents could only have been based on the consciousness of an already existing bond of sympathy. And, indeed, the humour of this part of the speech was truly delightful to listen to. Mr. Chamberlain, who turned Lord Rosebery's "What do you think of it all?" to his own confusion and that of his colleagues, and countered him terribly on the question of Imperial unity from a speech delivered in his own better days, easily surpassed that ammunition stat-man in his last exclusive claim on public attention. It has been said that no man really believes th religion he professes unless he can afford to joke about it. Mr. Chamberlain conclusively showed the firmness of his belief in his own political creed. The most earnest passages of his speech were sometimes those which were most truly the wittiest. Olympia was stormed most effectually, perhaps, by the speaker's illustration of the fallaciousness of the post hoc argument that we have prospered because of Free Trade "I am not here to-night," he said, "because of the gout." Olympia was filled with laughter as unquenchable as that once heard in Olympus So again his particularly clear and lucid exposure of the futile Radical repartee that under the amended scheme of taxation the workman's family would have "to live on a fluid diet," was barbed for his audience by the illustrative reminder, as absolutely just as it is concise and homely, that it does not make much difference to your household scale of living whether you take your money from your waistcoat pocket or your tail pocket.

In the development of his argument in its more serious aspect, Mr Chamberlain had his Tyneside audience equally close in touch with him. Nothing could have been more warmly received than the many fine appeals to the sentiment of Imperial unity and the loyal good comradeship and enthusiasm of all the Colonies and ourselves and the closer passages of reasoning in which the speaker replied with careful detail to such among his late critics as deserved it (and his judgment in this respect was liberal) were followed with breathless attention. The argument of this really great address can be followed in detail by every newspaper reader, but what cannot be gained from printed reports and what held his Northumberland audience loudly spell bound, was the admirable play of varying expression and the magnetic sympathy which is struck forth when a consummate statesman and far-seeing patriot pleads a great cause to a vast and representative gathering of Englishmen.

POINTS FROM THE SPEECH.

The following are some of the more striking sentences in Mr. Chamberlain's great speech :—

Some of my opponents consider that it would be as foolish to discuss this question as to discuss the roundness of the globe.

I myself am amazed at the interest which has been taken in the subject, at the progress it has made, at the uproar it has aroused.

Lord Rosebery said I was absolutely crushed by the cogent and convincing arguments of Sir Henry Fowler and Mr. Asquith. In the circumstances Lord Rosebery, he would have thought would have either played the part of the Samaritan or at least passed by on the other side.

After a man has been smashed and pulverised it is not worth while for men like Mr. Gladstone to bring out their puny pop-guns and spatter one with their abuse.

I have raised this question not as a party question but as a national question.

I am not going to be led into merely party or personal abuse.

I leave Lord Spencer, who speaks of me as the most unscrupulous of men, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who says I have descended to the lowest depths of political profligacy, and their followers to wrap themselves in their own virtue and wisdom, and may they keep them warm.

Our whole prosperity is dependent on our maintaining, and is based on our increasing, Colonial trade.

The Colonies say: "We are prepared to give you more than we ever hope to receive." It is a patriotic proposal.

In the plan I have laid before you I see no sacrifice. My plan will cost you nothing.

You will merely have to transfer one part of your taxation to another part of your taxation, and the cost of living will not be increased by a single farthing.

At the same time we make this transfer we secure for ourselves a large increase of the valuable trade of our best customers, and we are doing a great deal to weld the Empire into a solid whole.

Why is there such a vast number of people underfed Not because corn is not cheap not because of taxation, but because they have not got enough of employment.

We have no right to say that the country is doing well when there is so large a proportion of the working-classes with nothing to look forward to in their old age but the workhouse.

When you hear that we have done well, remember that others have done better.

I am not here because of the gout, and we are not prosperous because of free-trade.

If a man cannot see the difference between the state of things to-day and the state of things twenty years ago or sixty years ago he ought to call himself a troglodyte and live in a cave.

My opponent's arguments are largely irrelevant; I might grant them all and still not alter one word of my programme.

We have lost forty-six millions in wages, which would have given employment to 600,000 men at thirty shillings a week, and a fair subsistence to three million persons.

I can see no more reason for putting imports and exports together than for putting two sides of a ledger together and saying the total represented the splendid result of the business.

What the working-men have to fear is not a tax that might be put on corn, but the result of a shortage of supplies and of a consequent monopoly.

Call in the Colonies to increase the sources of your supply and they will answer to your call with very little stimulus or encouragement.

You cannot weld your Empire together except by some form of commercial union.

I have not said that if I do not get them the Empire will immediately break into fragments but I say that without those preferential tariffs you will not keep the Empire together.

Lord Rosebery said at Leeds in 1888: "It is absolutely impossible to maintain your present loose and indefinable relations and preserve the Colonies as part of the Empire. . . I don't see that you can obtain the great boon of an Empire encircling the globe without a bond of commercial unity.

Yet when the time comes for carrying out that policy Lord Rosebery does as he has done before—runs away from his own suggestions because he finds it will involve him in some difficulty and possibly in some political risk."

I do not believe that the United States would have been the great Empire it is but for common agreement between the several States which form it, and I do not believe that we shall be an Empire at all unless we take similar steps.

I ask you not to be frightened by the bogies of dear food and foreign retaliation, or by the terrible consequences of adopting a policy which has successfully prompted the interests of every other civilised country.

Look at this matter with a great sense of responsibility, remembering that this Empire of ours, of which I believe we all in our hearts are proud, is a great charge on us. It has made us what we are.

My programme is to go with a stiff back to our competitors and say, "Gentlemen, we think you have played this game long enough."

Then I would go to our friends and kinsmen in the Colonies and say: "Gentlemen, we think having regard to the probabilities of the future, it is high time that John Bull and Sons entered into partnership. We are joint heirs of the greatest Empire the world has ever seen. What can we make of it?"

GREAT SPEECH TA TYNEMOUTH.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Tynemouth on Wednesday was one of the most cogent he has yet delivered on the fiscal question. We give below some of his utterances.

This question touches, closely and touches, every man woman, and child in the British Empire.

I am not ready to admit that the active propagation of the principles I have laid down is unexpected.

If there is ever to be any thing new in the world it must be sudden, as if it were not sudden it would not be new.

Whatever any member of the Cabinet may have heard or thought, I distinctly declared my intention that if this policy of preference tariffs were not accepted as the policy of the Government I would be unable to continue in the Government, that I should feel it my duty to appeal to Cæsar.

From the first it was part of my policy that this matter should be discussed between now and the next General Election,

It is my intention to prepare you for that General Election which, in spite of all that some prophets have announced, may still be postponed for a considerable time,

If I convince you that the change is necessary, then my work is done; if I fail the first time, and life and health are spared to me, I will go on again.

I will never drop this subject until I am convinced that either the Colonies would reject it, which I think impossible; or that the people of this country are so provincial in their politics that they are unable to understand its magnitude and importance.

It is not premature to raise this question.

The question of retaliation was raised in the Eighties by Lord Randolph Churchill.

So far as I was aware of Lord Randolph's opinions he had never charged in this respect.

It is really a very curious change a chasseez croisses that where as in 1883 or thereabouts I was convinced of the extreme importance and advocated free imports; my opponents was Mr. Ritchie who was advocating fair trade and preference to our Colonies.

I have changed my opinions because the circumstances have entirely changed.

I don't blame Mr. Ritchie in the least for changing his opinion but how is it seeing that the arguments he used have been materially strengthened by the change in our circumstances that he has given up the policy?

The question of preferential tariffs is also not new.

I wish to correct a mis-quotation. I would not for a world misquote anyone and least of all Lord Rosebery.

The quotation I gave was: I do not see that you can obtain the great boon of an Empire encircling the globe with a bond of commercial unity without some sacrifice on your part. I was reported to have said that you could not obtain the great boon of an Empire encircled without a bond of commercial unity.

Lord Rosebery evidently thinks that a bond of commercial unity is a good thing that is my point.

The qestion of preferential tariffs was raised at the great conference held at Ottawa during, I think, Lord Rosebery's Government.

The proposal was for preferential trade throughout the Empire upon all articles upon which taxation was levied.

It was raised at the Premier's Conference in the Jubilee and the Coronation years.

The desire of the Colonies was that in return re-ferences they were willing to give to us we should give them preference in the case of other existing taxes in which they were interested.

After what the colonies had given without return, is it not a mean thing to say to them. You are asking too much, you are giving nothing and we are asked to ruin our trade in order to benefit yours.

There is absolutely no foundation for this calumny on the patriotism and the generosity of our Colonies.

The late Chancellor of the Exchequer declined to show preference to the Colonies with the shilling corn-tax. He was quite ready to keep on the tax but he would not do so to give any preference to the Colonies.

If you will not meet the Colonies in any way because of some old pedantic idea of a free trader or free importer who has only become so in recent years, I do not see how you are going to maintain the good feeling.

We could not afford to lose our Chancellor of the Exchequer the day before the Budget was to be introduced, and we had to accept the view which was forced upon us.

But we claimed, those of us who thought as I do, that the matter must be discussed by the people.

Especially in the last twenty years foreigners have assumed that the British lion was asleep, and they have attacked this markets one after another not by fair competition.

How long are you going to take this lying down?

My own belief is—and it is based upon considerable knowledge and experience—that if we must have greater facilities from foreigners in many cases at any rate they would be only too glad to treat with us.

The most important thing is, Can we succeed with our Colonies?

It is much better if we can increase the number of customers at £5 per head than that we should bother too much about our customers at five or six shillings per head.

I want a mandate from you to give me leave to negotiate with our own people, with our own kinsfolk.

Facetiousness is all very well, but it goes too far when it gives effect to such a gross misrepresentation as that I propose that the Colonies are to enter into a self-denying ordinance never at any time or in any circumstances to extend the number of their manufactures or to conquer new fields of commerce in competition with Great Britain.

The Colonies know that under no circumstances do I want to interfere with their commercial freedom.

It is possible that in the life of children now living the population of the Colonies may be greater than the population of the Mother Country.

I think the Colonies will give us a preference which will practically open a new field to us at present of £25,000,000, but constantly extending.

I say to those men of faint heart who think that the Colonies will ask too much or give too little, do not be alarmed. In such a case the negotiations will come to an end.

What is going to happen if I am successful is that the Government elected on the principle will have a series of negotiations to undertake.

I think it would not be bad if the then Secretary of State for the Colonies were to go to the Colonies and negotiate on the spot.

I would not consent to move a step in treating with foreign countries without calling in experts from every industry in the country.

In my opinion the two great objects which I have in view, the prosperity of the home trade and the closer union of the Empire are within our reach.

At last we have come to our senses and recognised the importance of the Colonies and feel ourselves the sympathy and affection they have shown to us.

The alternative to the proposals I make is laissez faire let matters alone. This country of ours has let things alone too long.

Earl Percy who presided, said Mr. Chamberlain had gone to plough a furrow of his own? but it was not a lonely furrow. For all his objects Mr Chamberlain carried with him the hearty approval of his colleague in the Government he had left. Like him they desired to rid themselves of a paralysing superstition and to regain in the interests of British trade that liberty of negotiation which then ought never to have surrendered.

An interesting light on the ideas of native servants is thrown by the following story which appears in a contemporary :—"I have an old bhisti who has been with me for 20 years, and as he is a favourite servant with us, he is sometimes very communicative, not to say garrulous. In airing his opinions to my daughter as to the idiosyncracies from his point of view, of some Sahibs in respect to irregularities in periods of paying their servants, he said :—'When I was a bo learning my work, I served with General—at Simla. Once a year a donkey came with bags of rupees, and the General Sahib paid all his bills and his servants for the past year, telling us not to bother him again for another year.' This naturally prompted the enquiry, 'Then how did you live for a whole year without pay.' To which the old bhisti replied in the most simple and matter of fact manner imaginable :—'Why, Miss Sahib, we lived on the General Sahib Bahadur!'"

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE BALKANS.

THE BRITISH PROPOSALS.

Oct. 17.—A White paper was issued last night containing further correspondence respecting the Macedonian Question. The period covered is from Sept. 6 to Oct. 6. Most of the despatches are from Lord Lansdowne, and disclose the efforts he has been making to bring about an extension of the Austro-Russian reform scheme, which, he states his Majesty's Government regarded, when it was put forward last February, only as a minimum of what was necessary. The position of the British Government is set forth by Lord Lansdowne in a Note addressed to the Austrian and Russian Ambassadors on Sept. 19. While recognising that recent events had made it difficult to give effect to the Vienna scheme of reforms, he says:—

His Majesty's Government have followed with painful attention the recent course of events, and have observed with deep concern the steady extension of the area throughout which disorder has prevailed, the increasing activity of the insurrectionary bands, the constantly lengthening list of outrages perpetrated, with a complete disregard of their effects upon innocent and innoffensive persons, and the frequency of barbarous and indiscriminate reprisals. No useful purpose would be served by an attempt to apportion as between the insurgents and those who are suppressing the insurrection the reprobation which such conduct demands. But his Majesty's Government cannot remain indifferent to the amount of human suffering which these events have occasioned, and to the prospect that if they are permitted to continue they will bring irremediable ruin to the country. It seems to his Majesty's Government that the time has come when the two Powers (Austria and Russia) should consider whether measures of a more thorough and pratical kind enforced by pressure of a more direct and convincing character, have not become indispensable.

Lord Lansdowne goes on to repeat the proposal he made at the beginning of August which was encouraged by Austria and Russia at the time that the Powers should depute their military attaches at Constantinople to accompany the Turkish forces.

In view of the meeting of the Czar and Austrian Emperor, Lord Lansdown wrote on Sept. 29 to Sir F. Plunkett, the British Ambassador at Vienna, making the following suggestions for the improvement of the original reform scheme :—

In our view no scheme is likely to produce satisfactory results which depends for its execution upon a Mussulman Governor entirely subservient to the Turkish Government and completely independent of foreign control. We suggest for consideration two alternatives :—

(a) Appointment of a Christian Governor unconnected with the Balkan Peninsula or with the Powers signatory of the Treaty of Berlin, or

(b) Retention of a Mussulman Governor assisted by European assessors.

We should be content that these should be selected by the two Powers (Russia and Austria).

Lord Lansdowne further proposed for consideration the following points :—

Whether Turkey should not be required to proceed at once to the appointment of European officers and non-commissioned officers in adequate numbers to take charge of the reorganisation of the gendarmerie; whether the Turkish Government should not be required to withdraw from Macedonia the undisciplined troops, whether Redifs or Ilaves, now employed there and to retain only the regular troops. Lord Lansdowne also reiterated his proposal that the Powers should depute officers to accompany the Turkish forces and trusted that facilities would be obtained for the distribution of relief.

It appears from a telegram dated Oct, 5 that the Austrian and Russian Foreign Ministers had expressed pleasure that the suggestions made by his Majesty's Government were in accord with the decisions arrived at by the two Governments before the receipt of those suggestions.

Salonica, Oct. 15 (Reuter).—An Imperial Irade has been received here containing instructions for severe punishment of soldiers found guilty of brutality, theft, insubordination, or drunkenness. Several hundred cases are now being tried here.

The death of Boris Sarafoff is confirmed.

Oct. 16—The Mixed Commission sitting at Monastir under the presidency of Hilmi Pasha has been dissolved

Constantinople, Oct. 16—Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, the German Ambassador to the Porte was received in private audience by the Sultan to-day.

Oct. 19—Constantinople, Oct. 17 (Reuter).—An identical communication published by the newspapers here to-day announces the promulgation of an Irade sanctioning several resolutions of the Council of Ministers relating to new measures to be adopted in the Roumelian provinces. After a preamble lauding the benevolent intentions of the Sultan, the communication says :—

The Bulgarian inhabitants who at the instigation of agitators left their villages are beginning to return and to make their submission. The Inspector-General will be provided with the sums required for the rebuilding or repair of the houses destroyed or burnt by the insurgent bands with their dynamite bombs. The refugees in the mountains will be recalled and re-established in their villages. Such as need assistance will be helped. Special commissions will be appointed to supervise this restoration of the refugees to their homes especially with a view to assuring the payment of local expenses and the salaries of officials. The Sublime Porte will make the necessary arrangements with the Treasury for this purpose before the end of the current year. Any Government official or inhabitant guilty of culpable proceedings will be punished. Rigorous measures have been adopted for the prevention of reprehensible acts in the course of the pursuit of the revolutionary bands. Four Belgian officers have been called upon to reorganise the gendarmerie. Refugees in Bulgaria who return and deliver up their arms will receive protection.

The Council of Ministers has decided to grant the sum of £T50,000 for the rebuilding of villages destroyed in Macedonia and for the alleviation of the distress prevalent there.

Baron de Calice and M. Zinovieff have now received from their Governments the scheme for the more effective surveillance of Macedonia, with instructions to give their opinion on it.

Oct. 20.—The "Times," correspondent telegraphs from Vienna (Oct. 18) :—

There is still no news of the precise instructions promised a fortnight since as the ornament and crown of the work accomplished at Murzsteg. The Sultan, it is said, has flatly refused to receive either the joint Austro-Russian Note despatched from Murzsteg to Baron de Calice and M. Zino-vieff or the expected precise instruction, and the Austro-Hungarian and Russian Governments are at a loss how to induce his Majesty to overcome his repugnance to their prescriptions.

The "Times," correspondent at Burgas dwells on the hardships which are being endured by the Macedonian refugees, and says that careful personal investigation tends to prove that the conduct of the Turkish regular troops has been in no way less barbarous than that of the Bashi-Bazouks and Albanians.

A "Central News" telegram from Sofia asserts that the Porte made a very complete apology to the Bulgarian Government here for the recent violation of the Bulgarian frontier. This is taken to mean that Turkey really does not wish for war with Bulgaria.

Oct. 21.—Berlin, Oct. 20 "(Standard)."—It is rumoured here that the postponement of the Czar's visit to Rome was partly due to the receipt of information that Italy and France had come to an agreement in regard to their Balkan policy which was not in harmony with the Austro-Russian understanding.

Vienna, Oct. 20 ("Times").—The Austro-Russian precise instructions have reached the Ambassadors in Constantinople and will be published within the next three or four days. No disposition exists on the part of the two leading Powers to be trifled with by the Sultan or his Government, and it is emphatically stated that if Turkey attempts to procrastinate recourse will be had to effective means of persuasion.

Oct. 22—The Austrian and Russian Embassies in Constantinople have notified the Porte that they will communicate their special instructions relating to Macedonia to-day. Much alarm is felt in Turkish official circles.

The "Times" Sofia correspondent says that some hope is still entertained there that the programme of the two Powers will be such as to provide a real amelioration of the condition of Macedonia. If it does not, war next spring is regarded as inevitable.

The Turkish Government has ordered the demobilisation of 20,000 troops in Anatolia in accordance with its understanding with the Bulgarian Government,

ALASKA JUDGMENT.

WHY CANADIANS REFUSED TO SIGN THE AWARD.

INDIGNANT PROTEST.

WHAT THE UNITED STATES HAS GAINED.

The proceedings of the Alaska Boundary Commission finished on Tuesday (October 20) and the award was made the same afternoon. In effect it concedes nearly the whole of the United States case. On one or two points, the award effects a compromise as between the two sets of contentions Stated briefly the judgment gives the United States practically the whole of the territory in dispute, and the strip of waterway over which practically all the trade of the Yukon and the other gold-bearing districts passes. As regards the Portland Channel, Canada obtains two inner Islands of the group—Pearse and Wales—and the United States the outer two—Kannaghunt and Sitklan—with command of the waterway in each case. The mountain boundary line also favours the United States.

At the close of the proceedings a sensational development took place. When the award was presented Sir Louis Jette and Mr. Aylesworth, the two Canadian members of the Commission, refused to sign it. The award, therefore, has only the signatures of the three United States Commissioners and Lord Alverstone, but as the Treaty provides that the decision of the majority shall be final and binding on the parties the action of the Canadians will not nullify the award which is the last word on the Alaska dispute. The objecting Commissioners handed in a memorandum setting forth their reasons for refusing to sign. In it they declared that they could not agree with the findings of the majority. They consider that the award was contrary to the judicial evidence submitted on some of the most important points. They strongly objected to the arbitrary way in which the mountain boundary line had been drawn and could not agree with the findings as regards the inlets. Their most serious objection, however was to the award as it concerned the Portland channel and the four islands situated in that channal. The question at dispute was whether the boundary should be drawn to the north or the south of these islands. If it ought to be on the north the islands would go to Canada and to the United States if on the south. According to the two Canadian Commissioners, when the tribunal met after the arguments, the view of the three British Commissioners—Sir Louis Jette, Mr. Aylesworth, and Lord Alverstone—was that Canada's case was unanswerable.

The award, however, does not concede either the United States or the Canadian case. It is in the nature of a compromise, but in the view of the Canadian Commissioners a compromise which gives no advantages whatever to Canada. The line is drawn to the northward for a distance sufficient to give two Islands to Canada, and then suddenly passes to the south, a process which awards the other two Islands to the United States. The Canadians contend that the decision on this point is quite opposed to all the evidence. All the four islands ought, in their opinion, to have gone either to one or the other country. The two Islands which Canada has received are absolutely valueless, it is said, from any point of view. The islands of Kannaghunt and Sitklan, which have gone to the United States, are not, it is pointed out, of any intrinsic value—one of the Canadian Commissioners said that our representative that they were not worth £10 each—but their strategical value is enormous in Canada's opinion, as they command the entrance to the Portland Channel. By the decision Port Tongass named after a prominent Canadian statesman, is left under the control of the United States. Port Simpson had been selected as the terminus of the new Canadian railway, and Canada was expecting to make it one of the finest ports on the Pacific coast.

Reuter says that the memorandum also contains the following :—"Our position during the conferences of the tribunal has been an unfortunate one. We have been compelled to witness the sacrifice of the interests of Canada, powerless to prevent it, though satisfied that the course the majority determined to pursue in respect to the matter above specifically referred to ignored the just rights of Canada.

One of the dissenting Commissioners who was seen by a representative of the "St. James's Budget" said Canada had gained practically nothing, and lost everything by the judgment. He was absolutely at a loss to understand how any judge could arrive at the decision which had been come to on the evidence submitted. Indignation, he was sure, would be very general and very deep in Canada at the result.

MR. SIFTON'S VIEW.

Reuter's representative had an interview with the Hon. Clifford Sifton, in the course of which the British Agent said :—"The award is substantially in favour of the United States all along the line. We have, it is true, succeeded in establishing two of our main contentions, first as to the Portland Canal, and secondly as to the existence of a mountain boundary line. But while finding in favour of our contentions upon these phases of the case, the tribunal has worked out a line in such a way as to deprive us of all practical benefit. While we get Wales and Pearce Islands, which the Americans have been in possession of for some years, they are deprived of value to Canada by the fact that two islands, which lie immediately outside and command the entrance to Observatory Inlet and to Port Simpson, are given to the United States. I do not profess to understand the principle upon which these islands are given away. The mountain boundary line, while adopted, as contended for by Canada, is drawn so far back that the United States gets practically all that she has seriously contended for. As to our position on the subject of the heads of the inlets, it has apparently received no consideration from the majority of the tribunal.

Asked with regard to the conduct of the case by the representatives of the United States, Mr. Sifton said I have to say that the agent and counsel of the United States have acted with perfect courtesy and good faith throughout. With reference to the merits of the case, I have nothing to say."

TERMS OF THE AWARD.

The following is the official digest of the Alaska judgment.—The majority of the Tribunal have selected a line of peaks starting at the head of the Canal and running along high mountains on the outer edge of the mountains shown on the map of the survey made in 1893, extending to Mount Whipple, thence along what is known as the Hunter line of 1875, crossing the Stikine River about twenty four miles from its mouth, thence northerly along high peaks to Cates Needle, and from Cates Needle to Devil' Thumbs. The Tribunal stated that there was not sufficient evidence, owing to absence of a complete survey, to identify the mountains which correspond to those intended by the treaty. This contemplates a further survey of that portion by the two Governments.

From the vicinity of the Devil's Thumb the line runs to the Continental watershed, then through White and Taiya or Chilkoot Passes in a westerly direction to a mountain indicated on the map attached to the treaty as 6,850 feet high, then to another mountain 5,500 feet high, and from that point in a somewhat curved line across the head of the glacier to Mount Fairweather. This places the Canadian outpost on the upper waters of the Chilkoot River in British territory, and the mining camps of Porcupine and Glacier Creek in American territory. From Mount Fairweather the line passes north on high peaks along mountains indicated on the map by Mounts Pinta, Ruhama and Vancouver to Mount St. Elias.

CHRISTIAN LITERATURE SOCIETY FOR INDIA.

The annual meeting of this organisation was held on Oct. 21st at Exeter Hall, Lord Northbrook, president, occupying the chair.

Mr. H. M. Birdwood, who moved the adoption of the report, laid stress on the importance of the society's work, especially in the present circumstances of India. Owing to the comparatively large advance made during recent years by popular education in this country the love of reading had in consequence greatly increased, A great amount of unwholesome literature now found its way into the homes of the people of India, and hence there was a corresponding need for the reading matter provided by the society, which during the last 45 years had issued 3,192 publications in 18 different languages. The copies printed numbered nearly 31,000,000 No fewer than 1,268 native teachers had been trained for the mission field. The work done had been thoroughly appreciated by the civil administrators of India. The motion was adopted. Lord Northbrook said that a programme of further useful work by the society had been drawn up but there were doubts. owing to lack of funds as to how far this could be carried out. He looked upon the last balance-sheet for the year ended March 31 last with considerable apprehension. It showed receipts to the amount of £12,826 and expenditure amounting to £13,511. Efforts should be made in this country and in India to remedy the defect. The contributions received by the society from India were a more trifle. Ceylon, however, sent £259. He thought that the great missionary societies should give the society more aid because a Christian literature was one of the most important helps in the dissemination of Christianity in India. The work was one in which all sections of Protestants could join.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE, Oct 30.

2nd Life Guards—Lieut C D. Dunbar resigns his Commission.

2nd Dragoon Guards—Capt N St C Allfrey resigns his commission.

4th Dragoon Guards—Second Lieut C A Holford (since deceased), to be lieutenant, vice R J L Ogilby, transferred to 2nd Life Guards.

6th Dragoons—Lieut A E Gibbs resigns his commission.

15th Hussars—Major and Brevet Lieut-Col W E Peyton, D S O to be lieutenant-colonel, vice T O W Champion de Crespigny, retired; to half-pay.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Major and Brevet Lieut-Col S R Rice to be lieutenant-colonel, vice H Finnis, promoted substantive colonel in the Army. Capt R E Picton to be major vice Brevet Lieut-Col S R Rice.

FOOT GUARDS.

Coldstream Guards—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—F Jenkins, vice N R Wilkinson, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health; H F Stirling, vice F Jenkins, seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

Scots Guards—Second Lieut. the Hon F C H Hanbury Tracy to be lieutenant vice Arthur G Lord Falconer resigned.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.)—Second Lieut H R Bridges is removed from the Service under the provisions of Article 100, Royal Warrant, Oct. 26, 1900.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Supernumerary Lieut T V Levinge to be lieutenant, to complete establishment; Lieut C Leather resigns his commission.

The Royal Warwickshire Regt—Qrmr. and Honorary Major G. Rance is placed on retired pay.

The Norfolk Regt—The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the Gazette of Aug. 14, 1903 :—Lieut H E M Turner is placed on retired pay.

The East Yorkshire Regt—Second Lieut W H Wilberforce to be lieutenant, vice B Lawrence, appointed adjutant.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieut G B Wahab is seconded for Service with the Chinese Regt of Inf.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt.)—Second Lieut. E H Hawkins is removed from the Service for absence without leave.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Lieut B C A Steuart resigns his commission.

The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt.)—Lieut. W H Climo to be Captain vice R J F Taylor, seconded; Supernumerary Lieut. H B Dixon to be lieutenant, vice W H Climo.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.)—Lieut J St. John Secker resigns his commission.

The King's Royal Rifles Corps—Lieut-Col H Gore-Browne, on completion of his period of service in command of a batt

THE MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, OCTOBER 23.

HOME.

Alaska Boundary Commission.—Lord Alverstone and the three United States Commissioners (the two Canadian representatives dissenting) have signed a decision generally against the Canadian claims, but, in the case of the Portland Channel, giving Pearse and Wales Islands to the Dominion.—The Commissioners were entertained at dinner on the 15th by the Pilgrims of London, Lord Roberts presiding.

A fire took place early on Monday morning at a dwelling-house in Hackney-road, occupied by a man named Zausmer and his family. Six of the children leaped out of a first-floor window, and all were injured and had to be removed to hospital. Zausmer, his wife, and a daughter were suffocated.

A Miners' National Conference was opened on Wednesday at the Westminster Palace Hotel, Mr. B. Pickard, M.P., presiding. A resolution was unanimously adopted urging the Government to take immediate steps to prevent the introduction and spread of the miner's worm disease.

Dr. Allchin, senior physician to the Middlesex Hospital, on Monday, delivered the Harveian Oration before the Royal College of Physicians devoting his remarks chiefly to the discussion of recent developments of the atomic theory.

Ecclesiastical.—The Church Congress was continued on the 15th at Bristol, when the subjects of papers and addresses included The Old Testament in Teaching and Preaching The Interpretation of the Gospels and the Creeds, The Social Problems of a Great City, and The Aids which Science gives to the Religious Mind. The Congress ended on the 16th, after discussing The Church in its Relation to the State, Translations and Versions of the Scriptures, and The Church on the Waters.—An International Jewish Missionary Conference, the first held in England, was opened on Wednesday, at the Church House, Westminster. The Bishop of Salisbury presided at the morning and Sir Andrew Wingate at the afternoon session.

Fiscal Policy.—Mr. Chamberlain had sufficiently recovered from his attack of gout to address two great meetings in Newcastle on the 20th replying to criticisms passed on his Glasgow programme. He spoke again on the 21st, at Tynemouth, when he declared that if life and health were spared to him he would go on until he was convinced that the Colonies would reject his proposals or that the people of this country were so provincial as to be unable to understand its importance.—Replying to a correspondent, Mr. Chamberlain says that, if his policy is adopted, an expert committee would collect evidence from all the manufacturers and fix the tariff in a scientific spirit.—Lord Goschen, speaking at the Passmore Edwards Settlement last week argued at length against the taxation of food.—The Duke of Devonshire has consented to join the Free Food League on certain conditions, which have been accepted. Lord George Hamilton and Mr. Ritchie have also joined the league.—Mr. John Morley, addressing a great meeting in Manchester on the 19th, affirmed that free imports were the true and only key to the national prosperity.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman at Bolton, Mr. Asquith at Largo and Ladybank, and Lord Hugh Cecil at Oldham have also spoken against Mr. Chamberlain's proposals, and the National Liberal Federation has issued a circular on the situation.—The Durham and North Riding Liberal Unionist Association has passed a resolution that our fiscal policy should now be reconsidered, with a view to a closer union of the Empire and a modification of the hostile tariffs of foreign countries.—Mr. F. W. Lambton, M.P., Mr. A. Elliot, M.P., and Mr. Crawford Smith, M.P., consequently withdrew their names from the list of vice-presidents and of the executive council.

Jewelry valued at over £3,000 has been stolen from a Conduit-street auction room.

Lyric Theatre.—A new comic opera, The Duchess of Dantzic, by Mr H. Hamilton and Mr. Ivan Caryll, was produced on the 17th.

Naval and military.—Rear-Admiral Angus MacLeod has been selected as Senior Naval Officer on the coast of Ireland, Captain H. D. Barry becoming Director of Naval Ordnance. Rear-Admiral W. Des Vœux Hamilton has been selected for service with the Mediterranean fleet.—The Battleship Prince George and Hannibal came into collision while manœuvring off Ferrol on Saturday night. The Prince George sustained serious damage, and has been beached for temporary repairs.—Mr. Brodrick spoke at Hull on the 17th on military questions.—Important amendments to the Regulations on the promotion and examination of Army officers have been issued.

Professor Karl Pearson last week delivered the Huxley memorial lecture on the Inheritance of Moral and Mental Characters.

The body of Miss Hickman, the lady doctor who disappeared on August 15, was found in a plantation near Pembroke-lodge, Richmond Park, on Sunday. At the inquest on Wednesday medical witnesses described the results of the post mortem which disclosed no indication of external violence. The inquiry was adjourned.

The Government.—Lord Hardwicke has been appointed Under-Secretary for India, Lord Donoughmore Under-Secretary for War, Mr. C. S. Dickson, K.C., Lord Advocate, and Mr. D. Dundas K.C., Solicitor General for Scotland. The Ministry is now complete.—Polling in Mr. Lyttelton's constituency, Warwick and Leamington, is being held to-day.—Mr. Arnold Forster is being opposed by a Nationalist in Belfast.

The King left London on the 19th to visit Lord Londonderry at Wynyard Park, Durham.—The King's Secretary, in answer to an inquiry has contradicted a report that his Majesty is a pronounced free trader and would regard with great dislike any proposal for taxing the food of the people. The King never expresses any opinion on political matters except on the advice of his Ministers.

The Lord Mayor on the 17th entertained to dinner a large gathering of London journalists to meet the president of the Institute of Journalists Mr. J. Nicol Dunn.

The New Gaiety Theatre is on the point of completion, and on Wednesday large numbers of visitors were admitted to a private view.

The United Kingdom Alliance is holding its jubilee meetings in Manchester.

Trafalgar Day was on Wednesday commemorated in the usual fashion by the decoration of the Nelson Column in Trafalgar-square.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Federal Senate has rejected Tumut as the Commonwealth capital, substituting Bombala; and as the House insists on Tumut the Capital Bill will probably be abandoned.—The Federal elections are to be held in the second week in December.

New Zealand.—The Government has introduced a Bill providing for a yearly naval contribution of £40,000.—Mr. Seddon, in introducing a loan Bill stated that the revenue showed in six months an increase of £338,194, and the expenditure a reduction of £31,000. He insisted on the need for economy.

South Africa.—The drought has broken in the Orange River Colony, Basutoland, and the Kimberley district.—Our Johannesburg Correspondent explains the circumstances connected with the failure of the Johannesburg Town Council to negotiate a local loan.—Proposals for uniting the Dutch Reformed Churches in all the South African colonies were favourably discussed in the Cape Synod on the 19th.

THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. J. H. Tillman, late Lieutenant-Governor of South Carolina, who killed a newspaper editor at Colombia, has been acquitted by a jury on the charge of murder.

FOREIGN.

Abyssinia.—The Emperor Menelek has prohibited the slave trade in Abyssinia.

France.—The King and Queen of Italy left for home on the 18th.—The Senate and Chamber of Deputies reassembled on the 20th.

Germany.—The Emperor William, speaking at the confirmation of two of his sons, on the 17th, made some interesting statements of his religious views.—A conference of the Finance Ministers of the German States was opened on the 19th.

Hungary.—The Emperor-King has not accepted the Hungarian Liberal programme, and Dr. de Lukacs has gone back to Budapest to explain his Majesty's attitude to the Liberal committee.

Italy.—Signor Zanardelli, the Premier, has resigned his office on account of ill-health; and his colleagues have followed his example.

Morocco.—The Government troops, commanded by the Sultan in person, were repulsed by the rebels on October 12.

Norway.—The Ministry has resigned, and Professor Hagerup, leader of the Right, has been entrusted with the formation of a new Cabinet.

Russia.—A special commission, under the presidency of the Tsar, is to consider affairs in the Far East.—An Imperial decree has been issued dealing with the expulsion of foreigners from Russia.

The Far East.—A mysterious attempt to blow up a store or magazine at the British Legation in Peking is said to have been made on the 13th.—Count Cassini, Russian Ambassador to the United States, is reported as saying that Japan will not fight, and that Russia's rights in Manchuria are unquestionable, though she does not intend to annex it.—The "Novo Krai" a Port Arthur journal complains of the American commercial treaty with China as interfering with Russia's exclusive rights in Manchuria.

Turkey.—According to our Vienna Correspondent the Sultan has refused to receive the joint Austro-Russian Note, while it is doubtful whether the Macedonian insurgent leaders will accept as adequate the new scheme of control.—The Sultan on the 17th issued an Irade sanctioning resolutions of the Ministers with regard to reforms in Macedonia and relief for refugees.—The understanding between Turkey and Bulgaria as to proportional demobilization was renewed on the 18th, despite another violation of Bulgarian territory by Turkish troops in pursuit of insurgents.—Our Sofia Correspondent says that if the programme of the two Powers is not such as to provide a real amelioration of the condition of Macedonia, war next spring is regarded as inevitable.—Our Special Correspondent describes the situation on the Turco-Bulgarian frontier. One of the revolutionary leaders says that his party mean to carry on guerilla operations all winter to force Turkey to keep her large forces under arms, and then in the spring the bands will make another desperate effort.—Official correspondence respecting South-Eastern Europe, including despatches on the recent action of Austria and Russia has been published in London, and is summarized in our leading article on the question.

Obituary.—Mr. J. C. Horsley R. A.; Sir Gerald Dease; Colonel Sir W. J. Colville, Master of the Ceremonies; Dr. J. R. Wallace of Calcutta; Mr. W. Quarrier.

Shipping Disaster.—The steamer Kyanite was sunk on Saturday night off Dover by the ship Hucclecun.—The brigantine Rinzlesder sank after collision with a barque and two men are missing.—The Cunard Liner Etruria which reached Liverpool on the 18th was struck by a huge wave near New York. One passenger was fatally and two others were badly hurt.—"Times."

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 9.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Testamentary Suit for Dismissal.

20-03—Pestonji R and K—Dadabhoy Rustonji Madan vs Banoobai widow and others—Payne and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Cause.

614-02—Bijkooll M and M—Paul Beior and another vs Chotalal Javerdas—K D Shroff—Part heard.

Long Causes.

454-02—K D Shroff—Hurgovan Atamji and another vs Bhut Vallubhram Rameshwar and others—Bhaishankar K and G—Part heard. Little and Co.

417-03—Tyabji D and Co—Valji Moraji and another vs Keesawji Dewji and another—Madhavji V

91-03—Crawford B and Co—Mathuradas Heerji vs Jairam Heerji and others—Kanga and P—Part heard. Testamentary Suit.

9-02—Smetham B and N—John G Fernandes vs Bruno F Nunes—K B Mehta—Part heard.

Long Causes.

52-01—Matubhai J and M—Mahomed Haji Vyedina vs Haji Ebrahim Haji Vyedina—Ardasnir H D and Co

107-01—Ardashir H D and Co—Haji Ebhrahim Haji Wyedina—vs Mahomed Haji Wyedina—Matubhai J and M

342-03—Smetham B and N—J Duxbury and Co Limited vs Joseph B Manning—Soraji and J

53-02—Edgelow G and W—Kalkhushru Manekji Seina vs Joshi Shivshanker Gopal and another—Payne and Co

605-02—Dikshit and D—Govind Ramchandra vs The Bank of Bombay—Crawford B and Co—For Postponement.

233-00—Madhavji V—Jethmal Tulkchand vs Nathoo Ganat and others—Raghavji J and Maganlal and J

763-01—Mulla and M—Saub Abdul Kadur and another vs Kolsumbee—Tyabji D and Co

101-02—In person—Rama Govind Bhatker vs Purshotum Babajee Patharee—In person

21-01—Manaklukal J and H—The Soonderdas S and W Co Ld vs Narrondas Canji Smetham B and N

338-99—Tinkurdas and Co—Rijmji Jairam Narronji and others vs Lilladhur and others—Tyabji D and Co

229-01—Tyabji D and Co—Mahomed Ebrahim vs Hawabee and others—Framji and D and M B Chothia

315-02—Mantri and S—Megraj Gungabux vs Fazulbhoy Vishram and others—Khunderao S and L Thakurdas and Co

543-02—Payne and Co—Mirza Basatalli vs Narayen Madhavji—K B Mehta

391-02—Edgelow G and W—Bai Hurkorre vs Killabhai Ramdas and others—Malvi H and M

480-02—Captain and N—Damodherao Balkrishnaji Pitale vs Mateeakbai Widow and others—Ardashir H D and Co and Craigie L and O and Daphtary and F and Captain and V

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

For further directions and costs on Commissioners Report.

276-00—Mulla and M—Jaitha Ramjee and others vs Virji Lukhidas and others

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

512-95—Mantri and N—Shivdanial Sittaramdas vs Haridas Hanmandas and others—Dikshit and D—Partly decree

Short Causes.

547-03—Edgelow G and W—Jamnadas Lalubhai vs Govindji Viaram and others—Maganlal J and G Wadia and G and Co

Long Causes.

412-02—Ardashir H D and Co—Haji Abdul Rahim Haji Hamid vs Moosa Haji Joomas Noorani and others—Tyabjee D and Co

298-02—Payne and Co—The Badische Anilyne and Soda Fabrick vs Tejpal Godoo and others—Dikshit and D

595-02—Hiralal D Sittaram Sawlia vs The Hindustan S and W Co—Dikshit and D

455-02—Payne and Co—Monunlal Kurson vs Gangaram Ramji and others—Hiralal D and Daphtary and F

671-01—B Raghavaya Hurrivalubh Lalchand and another vs Jamnadas Narondas and others—Edgelow G and W

279-03—Edgelow G and W—Sojamal and others vs Ratanji Sorabji Talati—Bhaishanker K and G

68-01—Bicknell M and M—Shivrutton Pragdas and another vs Sadacoever widow and another

76-01—Bicknell M and M—Shivrutton Pragdas and another vs Sadacoever widow and another

333-02—Payne and Co—Shivshanker Gopaljee and another vs Jehanghir Manekji Contractor—Pestonji R and K

491-02—Tyabji D and Co—Haji Noormahomed Haji Abdulla vs Pragji Lakhmidas and others—Edgelow G and W

483-02—Manshukial J and H—The Hon'ble Mr Goculdas Kahandas Parekh vs Sun Life Assurance Co of Canada—Edgelow G and W

292-01—Matubhai J and M—Trikamlal Sakarchand and another vs Lakhmidas Narayen and others—Wadia and G and Daphtary and F

210-92—Madhavji V—Jairidal Jamnadas and another vs Hurgovandas Jugjiwandas and others Matubhai J and M and In person

411-02—Craigie L and O—The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co vs S B Fraser and Co—Payne and Co

660-92—Mulla and M—Shampsey Hirji and another vs Bai Hattonbai widow—Bhaishanker K and G

572-02—Tyabjee D and Co—Rijibai widow vs Meghji Lukhmidas—Edgelow G and W

385-01—Daphtary and F—Tokersey Shamjee and others vs The Lord Reay Mills Co—Matubhai J and M and Dikshit and D

185-01—Khunderao S and L for pauper—Talbai vs Narayen Harischandra and others—Pestonji R and K

391-01—Edgelow G and W—Ambalal Wanualchand vs Raghunath Makund and others—Kanga and P and K D Shroff

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

Appeal for hearing under Sec. 575 of Civil P. Code.

1254-778A-02—In person—Jehanghir Manekjee Curseiji vs The Secretary of State for India in Council—K F Nicholson

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BATTY

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Long Cause

2-99—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jacob Isaac David vs The Collector of Bombay—K F Nicholson—Part heard

For Examination of Witnesses

Thakurdas and Co—In the matter of Indian Companies Act 1882 and in the matter of the Jairam Mills Co—Khimjee Jairam and others Petitioners—Daphtary and F

Commercial Cause

638-03—Smetham B and N—Sir George Cotton Knight and others vs Nirmal Sibbharam and others

Long Causes

448-01—Malvi H and M—Narmadabai vs Purshotum Madon and other—Craigie L and O

634-00—Tinkurdas and Co—Haji Motivahu alias Nanabai vs Purshotam Dayal—Crawford B and Co

604-02—Payne and Co—Sheik Hoosein and another vs Haji Sooleman Abdul Vaheb and others—Edgelow G and W and Smetham B and N and Little and Co

369-03—Unwalla and P—Kalkhushru Burjorjee Choksey vs Karsondas Karamsey—Payne and Co

538-95—Shamrao and M—Wallaibai vs Godavaribai and another—Payne and Co and D D Romer

658-01—Pestonjee R and K—Pestonjee Hormasjee Jal vs Rustomjee Hormasjee Jal—Jehangir and S

390-03—Nanu and H—Haji Sharfudin bin Golam Mahomed Gabay vs Mahomed Ebhrahim bin Mahomed Ismail Makba and others—Sorabjee and J

168-03—Ardashir H D and C—Nawroji Jehanghir Hormusji vs Pestonjee Jehanghir Hormusjee—Pestonjee R and K and Kanga and P—For postponement

510-98—Framji and D—Shaik Essa bin Khalifa vs Hoossein Oomer Jamal and others—Payne and Co

753-01—Payne and Co—Ibrahim Hassam vs Fazal Peeroo Mahomed—Kanga and P

24-02—Payne and Co—Tinkurdas Shivjee vs Govind Viram and another—Unwalla and P

36-03—In person a pauper—Deoraj Nagjee vs Mulji Inderji and another—Bicknell M and M

572-00—Dikshit and D—Govind Ramchandra Narwekar vs Dadabhoy Narayen Dhume and another—Smetham B and N—For Postponement

163-02—Little and Co—Abdul Hoosein Jeawabhoy vs Abdul Hoosein Tyabally—Framji and D

795-01—Balkrishna V N and K—Rangoobai Widow vs Bhawoo Nursoo and others—Tyabjee D and Co

THE seventy year old Boer prisoner, who positively refuses to believe that the Boers are not masters of the whole of South Africa and that the British have not been swept into the sea, is now, says the "Times of Ceylon," at Batticaloa. A correspondent writes that the old man is just as irreconcileable as ever. He persists in holding out and apparently still believes that the "end of the war" story is a British trick! One curious thing about the veteran is that he will not remove his topee under any circumstances not even when he is in the house. The natives look upon him as a sort human curio, and opinion is divided as to whether he takes his boots off when he goes to bed.!

A Delicious Pink Bath.

Everyone seeking Health and Strength should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delicious sensation of freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and health giving effects are simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes, all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, OCTOBER 23.

MIGHT BE WORSE.

WHILE we are all making notes about the terrible time we are experiencing in dear, drowned old England this year, it is a cheering reflection that we might be far worse off had our lines been cast farther north. In the neighbourhood of Fort Conger they have bidden farewell to the sun for the next five months. Adolphus Greely, who led the ill-fated expedition to Smith Sound, whose starving members were driven to eat the bodies of their dead comrades, entered upon his exile from the light upon a day of which this is the twentieth anniversary. Seven days after the disappearance of the sun, the stars climbed up the heavens and remained the sole illuminants for a period of 137 days. During this period of dreadful night, the faces of the men turned a pale yellowish green. Nobody was capable of the least exertion, yet they could not sleep, and as a natural corollary, all were prone to extreme irritability.

A MAN FROM THE MOON.

Supposing that there were a man in the moon, which to quote an immortal lady, "there ain't no such thing," and supposing that he honoured his sublunary contemporaries with a visit, it would be in the benighted region mentioned that our celestial visitor would at this moment be settling down. Give him an airship for his passage, and a habitation at either Pole, and he would pass summer and winter with tolerable comfort. The five months night would be but a fivefold multiplication of his own; the reign of the midnight sun but a slight extension of his own day. The alternation between light and darkness, between excess of heat and unthinkable cold would nearly approximate to the conditions in which the scientific mind places our non-existent friend, the man in the moon. For him the moon makes haste to rise up early and late takes rest. Three hundred and four hours lapse between dawn and night upon the moon, and the variation in temperature would stagger the imagination of a Dante. Summer by day, winter by night, six or seven hundred degrees of our thermometric scale, and cold of corresponding intensity when the sun goes down; minerals and rocks reduced to liquid by day, frozen again by night—after this our lunar friend would find the Arctic and equatorial regions one vast terrestrial Riviera.

CORRECTING THE CALENDAR.

It is as well that Julius Cæsar had not to include the moon in the calculations upon which he based his calendar, or, with these 304-hour days and nights, he would have missed the mark by a wider margin than he did. He did not manage so badly, for his calendar, albeit it was 11mins. 10,46 seconds out, lasted for fifteen centuries. The New Style was 321 years old last week in some parts of Europe, but not in England. Gregory XIII lopped off ten days from the years 1582 and set matters smooth at once when he had completed his scheme, but the reform was slowly accepted in many countries. Russia, Greece, and Roumania are among the nations still dating their documents by the Julian calendar. It took 115 years to get the New Style accepted by Protestants and Catholics alike in Germany, and during all that time the two Calenders were in use by their respective disciples. France, Holland, and Flanders were early amenable, as were Hungary, Poland, Denmark, and the Catholic cantons of Switzerland, England stuck to the style of her early conqueror for two hundred years after the issue of the Gregorian, and when eventually an Act of Parliament enforced the New Style there was a cry for "lost days" louder than even the fiscal problem raises.

GENIUS IN DUPLICATE.

Everybody is familiar with the story of the manner in which Gregorian Calendar was planned; how the scheme in an age deficient in arithmetic, lagged for over a century from the date upon which Pope Sixtus IV, summoned the astrologers and mathematicians to the task. It is interesting to reflect that to-day three and a half centuries after the event, the calendar employed by Germany, Switzerland, and Denmark, while promulgated at the same time as the Gregorian, and fought over by contending sects as was the original, was the invention of a quite different person, one Weigel. He devised a calendar identical with theirs in all but the method of fixing Easter and the movable Feasts.

THE ORIGIN OF A SUPERSTITION.

The Jews are already well into their new year. It is 5,664 with them now, for of course there is no calendar for them figured out by Gentile calculations. Their system is unchanging as the seasons. One thing we have copied of them. Our old superstition that it is unlucky to see the new moon through glass is founded upon a Jewish custom practised to-day as it was 3,000 years before Christ. The man who, from the hills or the plains, discerns the new moon, rushes to tell the high priest. If the news prove correct he is rewarded. But there must be no mistake; he must have seen it clearly unobstructed by window or other impediment, or he loses the promised prize. That is the origin of our superstition; yet how indignant believers in the old creed of "no luck in a moon through the glass" would be if asked to believe that they were perpetuating a misapplication of a Jewish practice 5,000 years old.

A STRANGE CHAPTER.

The dream which the father of the unfortunate lady doctor is reported to have had brings to mind some striking cases in which there appeared to be some relation between dreams and events in which the latter had been pre-visioned. The difficulty in these cases is, as was pointed out, that the investigator has such trouble to sift the fact from the creation of imagination. Half the stories one hears and reads are capable of the simplest explanation with coincidence clearly the determining cause. But now there comes an instance fully as remarkable as any of the many other authenticated cases. The story is communicated by an intimate friend of the writer, a distinguished medical man, who has made many valuable contributions to the literature of his profession. He has given some time to the study of psychology, but for the events which he describes he is frankly unable to account. They occurred not long ago in his own family, the members of which are distinguished in the law, in medicine, and in the Church.

BEHIND THE VEIL.

The daughter of the house, a bright, merry, cultured girl, came down to breakfast one morning in a depressed frame of mind. She had had a wretched dream, she said. She had seen herself and her fiance in the water, and, as it seemed to her, they both were drowned. The family rallied her upon permitting an idle dream to affect her waking thoughts. Was not her fiance one of the finest swimmers in that part of the country, and amateur captain of the life-boat crew? Surely he was never born to be drowned. The young lady threw off her apprehensions, and, when her sweetheart called later in the morning, told him her dream in the best of spirits. "We'll soon falsify all that," he said; "I've come to take you yachting." The proposal came as a complete surprise, but she acquiesced, and merrily they set forth, the young couple, and a couple of gentlemen friends, both expert swimmers. They got out into the middle of the loch, A terrible squall suddenly swept down upon them, overturned the yacht, and all four were drowned.

A FATHER'S FEARS.

The father of the young lady, a clergyman, bore his loss with a fortitude becoming one of his cloth. But the iron had entered his soul, and the sorrow, silently borne, was all too manifest in its effects. He was ordered eventually to travel, and made a trip across the Atlantic. The night before he reached New York he was tortured by dreams concerning one of his sons. In the morning he wrote to his family, imploring them to exercise the greatest caution during his absence. "Pray tell——to be careful when out in his boat," he said, mentioning his youngest boy. The moment he reached port he had his letter posted. When it reached this country the son whom he had mentioned was dead and buried. A comparison of times showed that at the very hour in which the father was writing his note of warning the young man was battling for life in the water, and was drowned befor the ink upon the page was dry.

A FURTHER LINK.

The story is incomplete without the addition of the experience of the gentlemen who communicates the particulars. At the time of the second event he was keeping an eye upon, and making arrangements in connection with, a church at which his elder brother, then holidaying, was the minister. Everything for the ensuring week-end services having been completed, he took a run down to some friends a score of miles from the city in which he lived. While he was at tennis his hostess approached him "You must stay the night," she said, and, there being nothing to prevent him, he agreed. He played another set, and then with nothing to account for it, he experienced a feeling of blackest foreboding. Nothing that he could think of could account for it, but he felt irresistibly impelled to return to his home. He made some sort of apology to his host and hostess, and rushed back to town. He, found two of his brothers awaiting him. And stretched upon a couch in his room was the dead body of his youngest brother, the same of whom his father had dreamed and written. He was drowning at the moment that his father, 4,000 miles away, was penning his warning, and that his brother, distant twenty miles, felt some inscrutable call to his home. That family consists of ten persons; death has broken its circle twice; on both occasions the advent of the fatality has been, it would seem, unmistakably previsioned.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Istrar, 2,978 tons, Captain G J Perks, will sail to-day for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE steamer Merton Hall, 3,763 tons, Captain J S Prowse, sailed on Saturday for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Hindu, 3,361 tons, Captain M England, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain D L Nelson, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr T C Stafford, Mr R C Marshall, Mr H L Mellow, Mr G Rose, Mr E A Reeves, Mr W A Moore, Mr Henderson and 3 children, Mrs and two Misses Sutherland, three others and 120 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut Maclaren, Mr Morrison, Mr Kegropante, Mr Scott, Major Reade Mr Soblesinger, Mr Schmudt, Major Morris and wife, Mrs Murray, and three children, Mr Motiram, Mr Kirpatan, Mrs Smith, Mrs Watson and 284 deck.

THE Anchor Line steamer Circassia, 4,315 tons, Captain A Haig, sailed on Saturday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut Col and Mrs Bigger, Captain E C Doughty, Captain W D Grant, Mr and Mrs G Millais and infant, Rev and Mrs Bateman and two children, Mr G H N Sexton, Col and Mrs G H W O'Sullivan and three Misses O'Sullivan and 11 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE Ships.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth ....Capt the Hon. H L A Hood .....Flagship
" Argonaut.....Capt G H Cherry .....Orulser
Fox.....Comdr F S Pelham .....Do
H M S Pomone.....Comdr Harry Jones .....Do
Assaye.....R Dowell .....Transport

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast ....Royal Navy
" Pomone.....Comdr Harry Jones
Grenade Boat No. 100...
" No 102...
Do No 103...

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 7.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
7	Peninsular s	Cubitt	Aden, Nov 2
	Dumra s	Rickford ...	Karachi, Nov 5

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Oriental s	Spicer	Aden
	Dwarka s	Nielson	Karachi
7	Merton Hall s	Prowse.....	Hull
	Circassia s	Haig	Liverpool
	Itinda s	England	Calcutta, &c

The steamer Istrar, Captain Perks, obtained her port clearance on Saturday for Antwerp.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday:—
Steamer Peninsular, for Aden.
" Kola, for Persian Gulf.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 6.

B. I. S. Steamer Galconda, left Marseilles (homewards) yesterday morning.

LONDON, Nov. 6

The Clan Line Steamer Mackinnon, arrived London yesterday morning.

The Clan Line Macpherson, arrived London yesterday morning.

PLYMOUTH Nov. 6.

The P. & O. Steamer Caledonia, arrived evening of 5th.

The Austrian Lloyd s s Imperatrix from Bombay, 1st Instant arrived at Aden on the afternoon of the 6th Instant.

The same Company's s s Nippon left Kobe for Bombay, on the morning of the 7th instant.

The same Company's s s Trieste from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay via Karachi in the morning of the 6th instant and may be expected here on or about the 14th instant

The N. Y. K. steamer Kinshin Maru, left Singapore for Colombo on the 7th inst.

The Messageries Maritimes Co., s.s. Caledonien left Aden for Bombay on the 8th at 3 p.m., and she is expected here on Friday the 13th at 6 p.m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 7.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—3 bales woollen carpets Fleming Shaw and Co; 16 bales skins R M Kooka; 9 cases aloes and 58 cwt wild mace Shariff Bhimjee; 25 cwt fishmaws H A Mohomed; 12 cwt fishmaws J M Ramtoola; 20 cwt fishmaws E Daunjee and Co; 54 cwt deer horns N Mohomed and Co; 3000 cwt cottonseed J A Begbie and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—2 bales woollen carpets Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Istrar s—200 cwt wheat Nansee Khairaz and Co; 2000 cwt rapeseed Ewart Latham and Co; 2000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers,

FOR HAMBURG.

Bodlewell s—200 bales cotton fly Pragjee Heerjee and Co,

FOR KOBE.

Glenlee s—254 bales cotton Fleming Shaw and Co; 300 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 184 bales cotton John Fairclough and Co; 150 bales cotton R S N Talati and Co; 1200 bales cotton The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha

FOR HONGKONG.

Imla s—70 chests opium P & O S N Co; 23 cwt sharkfins Sam Yee and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING BO. LT. HORSE.

Bombay, 9th November.

There will be a parade for all members at the Riding School to-morrow, Tuesday, the 10th instant, at 7 a.m., punctually.

Dress.—Plain Clothes.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 9th November.

1. Orderly Sergeants for the week:—

No. 1 Company—Corpl. T. Saunders, next for duty Sergt. G. W. Murray.

No. 2 Company—Sergt. H. J. Long, next for duty Sergt. W. Ewing.

2. The following drills will take place this week:—
No 1 Coy—(Town Hall compound.)
(Thursday) at 6-30 p.m.—Gun and Squad drill.
No. 2 Company (Nesbit Lane Head-Quarters).
(Thursday) at 8-45 p.m.—Gun and Squad drill.

3. It is notified for information that the Annual Prize Distribution will be held at the Town Hall on Tuesday the 10th instant, at 9 p.m., and will be followed by a dance.

Dress.—Mess dress or Uniform.

4. Members requiring tickets for the Prize Distribution, can obtain them on application at the Corps Club, and Fort Head-Quarters daily. It will be necessary to present tickets at the door.

5. The following member having rejoined has been taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No. 3 Sub Division, No. 2 Coy.:—No. 269 Gr. W. Tidy.

6. The following member having joined has been taken on the strength of the Corps, and posted to No. 3 Sub Division, No. 2 Coy.:—No. 229 Gr. V. Gibbons.

By Order,
H. O. COATES, Lieut.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 9th November.

1. The Battalion will parade on Thursday evening next, the 12th instant, on the Oval near Sir Richard Temple's Statue, at 8 p. m.

Dress—Field Service Order.

2. The G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers Range at Ghat Cooper will be available for Class Firing during the week as under. The Commanding Officer trusts that Members will take advantage of this, and that Section Commanders will get their Sections out to the Range so that their Sections may complete their Class Firing as soon as possible.

Monday	8th Novr. 1903	Firing at	200, 300 and 500	Yards.
Tuesday	10th	Do.	do.	600, 700 and 800 do.
Wednesday	11th	Do.	do.	600, 700 and 800 do.
Thursday	12th	Do.	do.	Range reserved for Cadets.
Friday	13th	Do.	do.	200, 300 and 500 Yards.
Saturday	14th	Do.	do.	200, 300 and 600 do.

3. There will be Company Drill for "F" Company at the J. J. Hospital, Byculla, at 5-15 p. m. on Wednesday next, the 11th instant.

Dress—Plain Clothes—Side Arms to be worn.

4. The following promotions will take effect in "E" (Cyclist) Company from this date:—

No. 5823 Cyclist C. M. Ward to be Lce.-Corpl. vice Spence resigned.

5. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "A" Company:—No. 5654 Vol. A. Heyne.

By Order,
R. W. L. DUNLOP, Major,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. R.

ECZEMA

The World's Greatest Skin Torture

Many Infants are Born with Eczema

It's the Only Thing Some Folks Have Left When They Die

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE CURE IS CUTICURA

It is in the treatment of this most distressing of torturing and disfiguring skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair, that the Cuticura remedies have achieved their greatest success. Original in composition, scientifically compounded, absolutely pure, unchangeable in any climate, always ready, and agreeable to the most delicate, they present to those suffering from Eczema the most successful curative of modern times. We know that this will be considered strong language by those acquainted with the character and obstinacy of the disease under consideration, but it is justified by innumerable successes where all the remedies and methods in vogue have failed to cure, and, in many cases, to relieve, even.

The first step in the treatment of the chronic forms is to remove the scales and crusts and soften the skin, by warm baths with Cuticura Soap. The scalp, ears, elbows, hands, ankles and feet will require frequently a thorough soaking in order to penetrate the thickened skin and crusts with which these parts are often covered. Dry carefully, and apply Cuticura Ointment, lightly at first, and where advisable spread it on pieces of soft cloth and bind in place. Take the Resolvent, pills or liquid, in medium doses. Do not use cold water in bathing, and avoid cold, raw winds.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.

"Send for "How to Cure Eczema."

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Not made of Gelatine, most efficacious, because absolutely pure English Oil.

Full directions. All Chemists.

Insist on Savaresse's.

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CURE HEADACHE INDIGESTION CONSTIPATION BILE

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

Price, 7½d. 15d. & 2s 9d.

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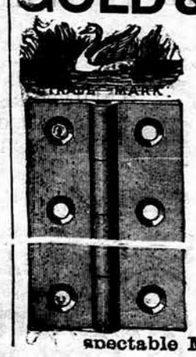

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Are all improved by the addition of

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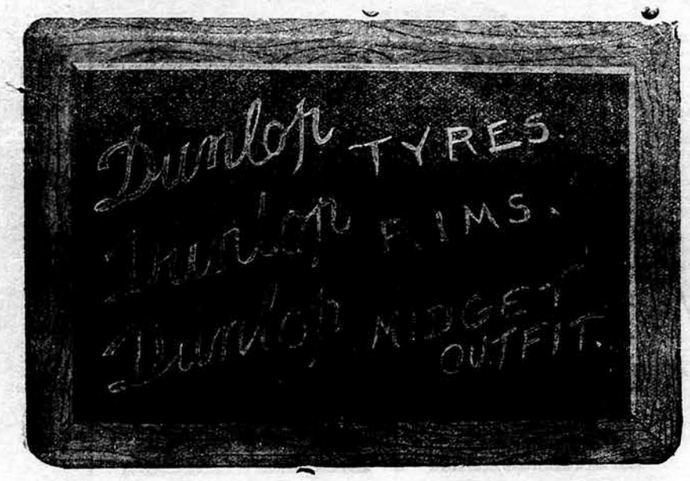
when you "CLEAN THE SLATE," write upon it



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Hair Dressers and Perfumers,
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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englismen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

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DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

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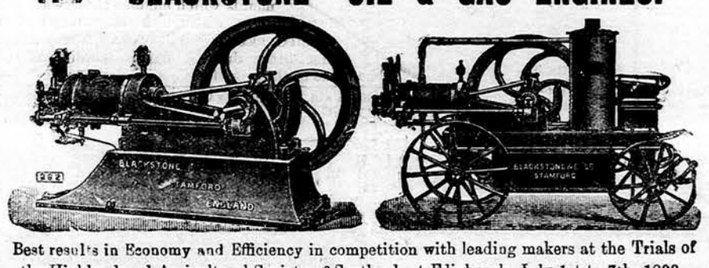

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which is composed of purely and perfectly harmless vegetable ingredients and charged with electricity in a new scientific principle, from which it acts like a miracle in the human system, and has given great satisfaction by safely and permanently curing the following diseases:—

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It relieves the patient promptly from the most distressing symptoms and rapidly restores the affected organs to their normal and natural healthy condition.

If you value health and strength, and wish to be lifted from a state of physical and mental degradation to all the joy and happiness of a robust and vigorous manhood, then use a complete course of "Vitaline," which never meets any failure.

In rebuilding the disordered nervous system,—in enriching the impoverished blood,—in removing the obnoxious and poisonous matter from the body,—in giving healthy tone to the deranged physique, and in bringing back youth's vigour and cheer to a doomed life, "VITALINE" stands unrivalled and unequalled.

It thoroughly invigorates the brain, nerves and muscles, communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigour to every organ, excites appetite and prompts digestion and assimilation of food.

If your case has been pronounced incurable, if medical skill, drugs, electricity and all sorts of treatment have failed to cure you, even then be not hopeless for your life. Try and test—

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And get rid of your ailments. It is a certain restorative and best alterative. Modern methods and Modern remedies make the seemingly improbable possible. Facts which are proved beyond doubt. This remedy is weakened mankind's greatest boon—a cure now within the reach of every man, no matter what his position in life may be.

TO a healthy man regularly taking a dose or two daily, it quickens appetite, removes constipation and stands as a safe-guard against attacks of nervous disorders even when exposed to prompt causes for them.

PATIENTS of all ages and stages can use it freely and cure themselves easily and secretly at home in any climate and season.

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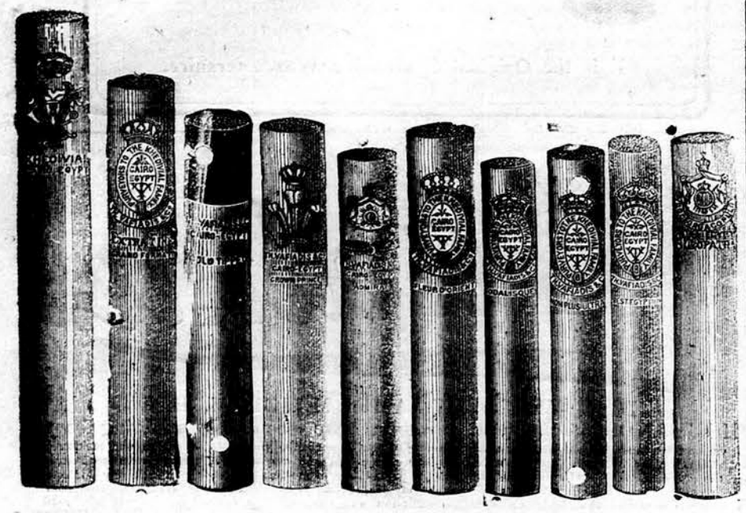

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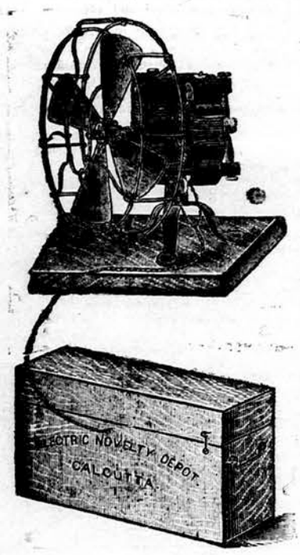

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The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

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Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

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are the finest in the world, and nothing better can be wished for than
HUNTER'S ENGLISH BACON, cured and packed to keep perfectly in hot climates.
HUNTER'S goods are all the best of their kind. *Free packages and f.o.b. Liverpool.*
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This watch as the name implies has not only a glass in front, but an extra strong crystal Glass covering the movement, this secures compactability and at same time makes action of the watch visible, enabling you to ascertain at a glance whether it is performing correctly without the inconvenience of opening back when dust and damp with their attendant evils are invariably introduced. This unique departure is, therefore, an assistan t the accurate time-keeping and durability of the watch.

Strong keyless LEVER movement nicely finished and jewelled. Compensation Balance in dust and damp proof fitting cases.

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COMPLETE IN CASE
WITH SPARE GLASS
AND MAIN SPRING

FROM Rs. 40.

LADIES' STANDARD WATCHES.

Sterling Silver Crystal face, Rs.	40
„ „ Full Hunter „	45
„ „ Half „ „	50
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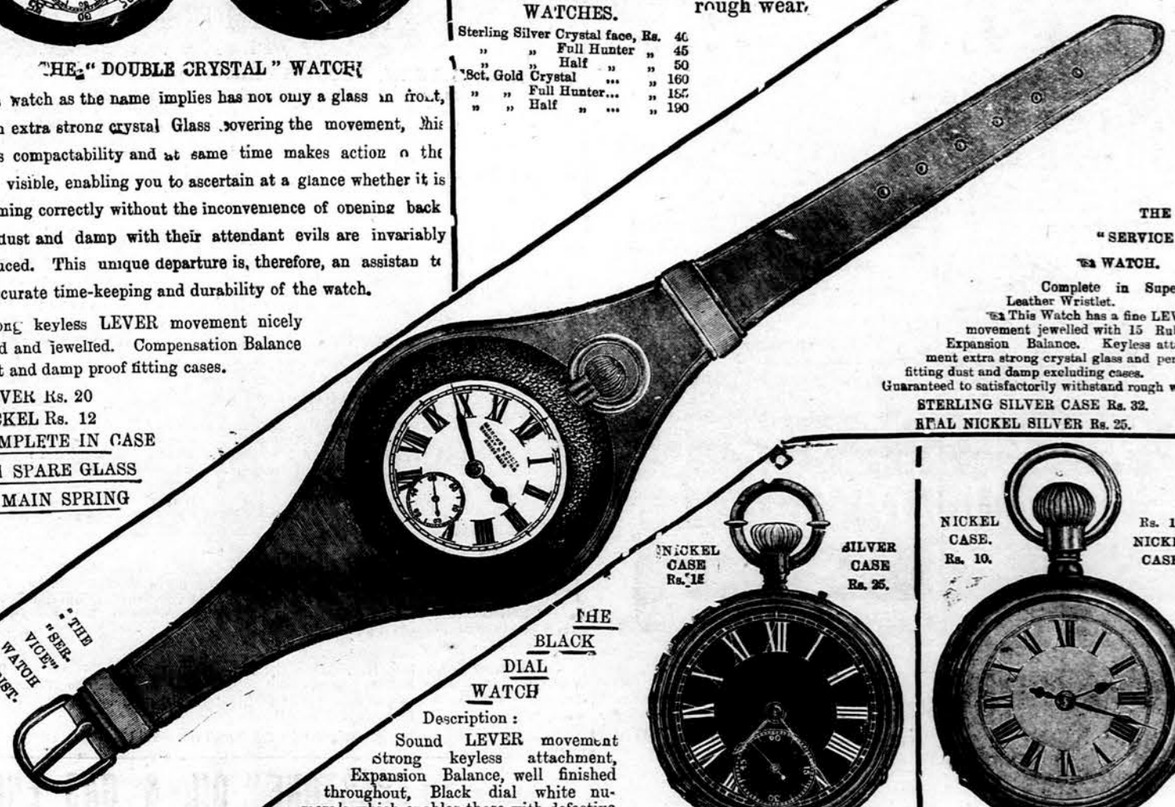

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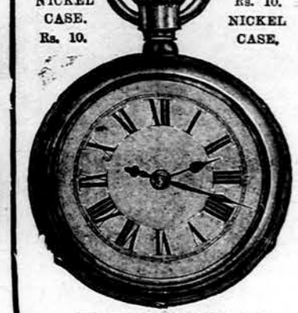

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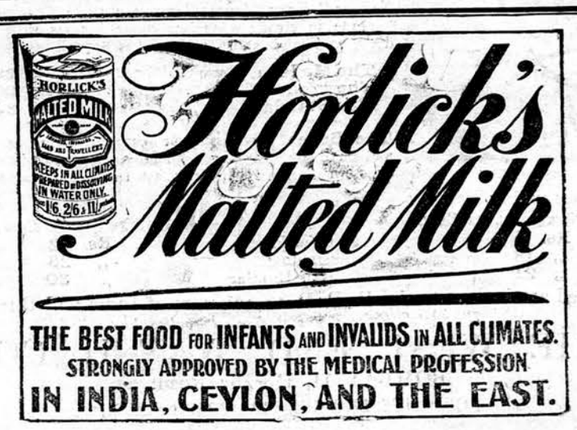

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